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Column One
BY David Courtney

THE Arab League has had its uses, no doubt; but they have not been such as to fill the League's members with any fervent loyalty towards it. The collective security pact, which grew out of the League, has not been very convincing either; and it is unlikely that Colonel Nasser has taken it any more seriously than Nuri es-Said has done. The Egyptian leader may not have felt the need of valid collective security as much as Nuri es-Said. When he does feel it, he, too, may think it better to go outside the Arab pact. His threat, now, to withdraw from the Arab Collective Security Pact and to form a new Arab alliance excluding Iraq and, presumably, any other Arab League member that may choose to link itself with the Turco-Iraqi pact, is not, therefore, as impressive and portentous as it is intended to sound.

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IF Nuri es-Said sticks to his guns — and to the useful support of Mr. Menderes' artillery — and if Colonel Nasser carries out his threat, the result may be extremely damaging for Egypt and for Colonel Nasser's internal authority. Egypt's only sure ally in this dispute is Saudi Arabia. If Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, or only one of them, should be forced to a decision by Nasser's threat and if that decision should be to line up with Turkey, Nasser's prestige at home, already shaken by Iraq's unfriendly behaviour, would suffer further injury. There has been evidence enough the last few weeks to suggest that his authority is less than firm; additional evidence now would suggest it was on the point of collapse.

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THE intention is to withdraw Egypt from the Arab collective security pact, not from the Arab League, although it is difficult to see how the League could continue to function as a coherent body once it had been divorced from collective security and its members divided up into separate defensive alliances. It has been said that the League exists as a unity only because of the common hostility of its members to Israel. That common hostility can continue, of course, with or without a League, but its capacity to unify must suffer once Iraq and Egypt decide to go each her separate defensive way. From the point of view of those whose wider strategical planning calls for a stable Middle East, this threat of competitive Arab defensive groups must cause some concern.

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IN effect, of course, it might not be a bad thing if Egypt were to realize that her chances of exercising leadership over the central and western Middle East countries were slipping away. Her real interests probably lie in Africa, to the south and to the west; and cannot much longer be expected to dominate in Lebanon or Syria or even Jordan, and especially not in Iraq. This development may have come about in any event, but has been made more evident by recent events which have shown that Iraq feels a common and overriding interest with Turkey. At this stage a good deal of suspicion, on Iraq's part at any rate, accompanies this recognition of common interest. The important thing is that despite the suspicion, an alliance has been decided on which has the support not only of Nuri es-Said but also of the other political leaders in Baghdad.

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NASSER, therefore, has not misjudged the importance of the Turco-Iraqi pact. He knows very well that if it goes through, Baghdad and not Cairo will become, for a time at least, the main Arab force in central and western Middle East affairs. His anxiety is not to preserve the purity of the Arab League or the so-called neutralism of the collective security pact. It is to preserve the political authority of Egypt throughout the whole Middle East, from the danger of a shift of balance in favour of Iraq. It is hard to see how any Egyptian leader could have felt otherwise about it than he feels. It now looks as if he will be unable to readjust the balance except by following Nuri es-Said into the same, or another, western alliance.

Jerusalem, February 4.

Exports Up 48% In 1954 to Total Of $84.3m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's exports in 1954 were 48 per cent higher than in 1953, Mr. H. Kaplan, Director of the Export Department in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem.

Total exports last year (including citrus and diamonds) were $84.3m. as compared with $56.4m. in 1953. Industrial exports amounted to $32.7m., as compared with $21.8m. the year before.

(There was a slight increase in gross imports in 1954 — $288m. as against $280m. in 1953 — Mr. F. Sapir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, told the Knesset Finance Committee on Wednesday).

Methods of payment were practically the same as they were the year before. Exports against hard currency were 33 per cent of the total, as compared with 30 per cent in 1953. Exports to clearing countries under trade agreements remained at 50 per cent, while barter exports declined from 10 per cent to eight per cent. The proportions for industrial exports were only slighly different: 31 per cent for hard currency, 62 per cent under trade agreements, and seven per cent under barter transactions.

The increase in exports has been steady since 1950, Mr. Kaplan said, citing the following figures:

	1954	1953
Total exports	$84.3m.	$54.7m.
Citrus	32.7m.	18.7m.
Diamonds	18.7m.	8.8m.
Industrial goods	32.7m.	9.8m.

Britain continued to be our

(Continued on P. 2, Col. 5)

Frenchman Killed, Jewish Baby Hurt in Morocco

CASABLANCA, Thursday (Reuter). — A French tobacconist and a Jewish baby girl were the victims of terrorist attacks in Casablanca last night.

Jean Louis Casanova, retired railwayman from Corsica, was found dead this morning in his tobacco shop in the European city with two revolver bullets in his head. Carmen Omayon, aged seven months was slightly injured when a bomb exploded in front of her parents' house in the old Arab town.

Casanova was the second tobacconist murdered in Casablanca in 24 hours. Mme. Hermine Martin, 47, was found dead with a revolver wound in the head in her shop in a Casablanca suburb yesterday morning.

Mendes' Party Split Over N. Africa Policy

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Mendes-France Government suffered a heavy blow today when ex-Premier Rene Mayer indicated that he would not vote for it in the current debate on North Africa.

M. Mayer told a crowded Chamber of Deputies that he did not think the present Government commanded the confidence of French citizens of all classes and religions in Algeria. As M. Mayer is a member of the Premier's own Party, the Radicals, his statement smashed the hope of solid Radical Party support for M. Mendes-France in the face of heavy attacks by opponents of his economic policies. It was believed that only such support could save the Premier and his Government.

The chances of the Government seemed to observers in Paris to depend entirely on M. Mendes-France's own speech. He might have revelations which could counter the effect of Mayer's criticisms. If he could show, for instance, that the overthrow of his Government on this issue would endanger the situation and might lead to violence in North Africa, the vote might turn in his favour.

Rene Soustelle

M. Mayer also criticized the appointment of the Gaullist, M. Jaaques Soustelle, as Governor-General of Algeria. He said M. Soustelle was believed to have views on international strategy not necessarily in accord with those of the leaders of the Atlantic pact, and therefore doubted whether the appointment would advance the security of Algeria. (Soustelle is an opponent of German rearmament).

M. Mayer concluded his speech with an attack on the foreign policy of the Government in general.

It is believed that M. Mayer can count on 25 to 30 of the 76 Radicals following his lead in not voting for the Government.

The next speaker, Socialist Deputy Ben Ahmed, protested against certain methods used by the police in Algeria for questioning suspects. "According to my information, there have been cases of torture," he said.

Interior Minister Francois Mitterand replied: "There have been some regrettable cases. We must not generalize. The best means of avoiding such things are the Government's decision to integrate the Algerian police with the police of metropolitan France." M. Ben Ahmed indicated that he supported the Government's reform policy in North Africa, especially in Algeria.

Government Counters

The Government made its first important counter-move when the Minister for Morocco and Tunisia, M. Christian Fouchet, explained in broad outline that negotiations with Tunisia were not complete though he expected the agreements to be signed very shortly. They would be submitted to parliament for ratification and the Assembly would have ample time to examine them in detail.

He said that it had already been agreed clearly that the Army and diplomacy would remain entirely in French hands as well as the police, insofar as that affected national security.

The Government's attitude throughout had been to say "yes" to autonomy and "no" to national independence, he added.

The Assembly then adjourned to resume later tonight.

It is understood that the Premier intends to reserve his main reply to the debate for tomorrow night.

UN Questions Agur Murder Suspects

United Nations Observers have interrogated four prisoners in an Old City gaol who are suspected of murdering the two watchmen in Agur village in the Jerusalem Corridor, the U.N. spokesman revealed yesterday. The Jordanian authorities permitted two Observers to question the men before their trial.

The prisoners stated that they were former residents of Agur or nearby villages, who "went to Agur with the intention of recovering property." The group numbered six in all.

None of them admitted to being inside the hut where the watchmen were found severely mangled by bullets. According to their evidence, they were challenged and fired at on approaching the hut. Then they returned the fire and escaped, without seeing their opponents. The infiltrators had one Sten-gun with them.

Not to Reopen Inquiry

The Mixed Armistice Commission enquiry will not be re-opened, the spokesman said. It will be recalled that the M.A.C. Chairman, Colonel Charles Brewster, abstained from voting on the incident for lack of circumstantial evidence. The tracks of the murderers did not lead to the frontier. The Jordan authorities did not say whether they intend to try the prisoners.

The Israel-Jordan M.A.C. meeting on the Israel soldiers wounded in the Musrara quarter of Jerusalem has been adjourned until Monday.

SYRIANS FIRE ON FISHING BOATS

Automatic fire was opened from a Syrian position on four boats engaged in fishing operations near the eastern shore of Lake Kinneret on Wednesday afternoon, the Army spokesman has announced. The Israel delegation to the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission has lodged a complaint.

PIPES STOLEN

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Eighty metres of waterpipes were stolen last night by infiltrators from Moshav Shuva on the Faluja Road, nine kilometres east of Gaza.

Collapse of Arab League's Security Pact Seen Near

Arab sources last night predicted the collapse of the Arab League's collective security pact following the rejection earlier yesterday by the Egyptian Premier, Abdel Nasser, of a bid to meet with the Iraqi Premier, Nuri e-Said, in Beirut. The proposal, made by President Chamoun of the Lebanon, was a last minute attempt to bridge Egyptian-Iraqi differences regarding the latter's proposed defensive alliance with Turkey.

Announcement of withdrawal from the mutual defence agreement was expected to be made late last night by Abdul Nasser at the reconvened Arab Premiers conference in Cairo. The meeting resumed discussions broken off on January 20, when a special mission was hastily sent to Baghdad to persuade Nuri not to conclude the treaty with Turkey.

Abdul Nasser termed a meeting with Nuri as "a waste of time" unless Iraq signified willingness to abandon the alliance with the Turks. Cairo sources said that Iraq's determination to sign the pact left Egypt with no alternative but to quit the security pact.

In Baghdad, the Council of Ministers decided today that the "immediate conclusion" of the Turco-Iraqi defence pact was most essential to secure peace and order. The decision was adopted following a two-hour meeting in the Premier's house.

The mission returned to Cairo yesterday afternoon after it had without three of the most incompletely failed to reach its objectives. The conference met without three of the most important Arab Premiers concerned

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 4)

Britain Denies Israel Requested Guarantee

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Israel has made no formal request for a British guarantee against potential aggression, the Foreign Office said yesterday. The statement came in reply to press reports that such a request had been made in London as well as in Washington and Paris.

It was said that Britain's attitude remains guided by the tripartite Middle East declaration of 1950 and the statement of Sir Anthony Eden in the Commons on November 2. Diplomatic exchanges have been made, notably through the Israel Embassy, but these have not led to any further development beyond the Eden assurances, it was pointed out.

These assurances made it clear that the tripartite declaration binds Britain to aid Middle East states in the event of aggression. These states include Israel or the Arab countries.

Menderes Certain Of Pact with Iraq

ROME, Thursday (Reuter). — Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, and Foreign Minister Fuad Koprulu left here today by special plane for Ankara via Istanbul after three-day talks with Italian Government leaders.

Mr. Menderes said that the projected Turco-Iraqi pact would be concluded despite the attitude of the other countries which opposed the treaty.

He also said that Italy is among the potential candidates to the Balkan pact but she has not yet expressed a desire to join. Furthermore, Turkey has received no mandate to invite Italy, and that consequently she could not take the initiative.

U.S. Policy on Arms To Iraq Unchanged

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The State Department still adheres to its view that the arms shipments made or planned for Iraq are not considered enough to bring about any local imbalance, it was learned from official circles.

The Israel representatives have been told, it was understood, that the Turkish-Iraqi agreement has not led to any change in the size of these shipments since the original programme was conceived in anticipation of the "northern tier" of defence.

Johnston Tries Bridging Views with Arabs

Representatives of Egypt, Jordan, the Lebanon and Syria, met yesterday with technical experts of the Johnston water development mission in Cairo, in an attempt to reconcile points of difference between the two opposing plans.

Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy, and his aides will meet again with the Arabs today.

Brigadier Mahmoud Riad, Director of the Arab Affairs Bureau in Cairo, said that the revised Johnston scheme proposed that 30 per cent of the Jordan River waters be allotted to Israel while under the Arab plan she would receive 20 per cent, with the three Arab states getting the balance.

(AFA, UPI)

MAC Condemns Egypt, Israel for Violations

The Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission, meeting in an emergency session yesterday, censured Egypt for firing at an Israel unit, which was patrolling the Armistice Line on Tuesday near Nahal Oz, the Army spokesman announced. One Israel soldier was wounded by the Egyptian fire.

The Commission, under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. F.X. Giacomaggi, accepted the Israel proposal censuring Egypt.

A proposal censuring Israel for returning the fire using mortars, resulting in the death of an Egyptian soldier and the wounding of two others, was also accepted.

The Israel-Jordan MAC meeting yesterday morning in an emergency session, under the chairmanship of Col. Charles Brewster, postponed a decision until Monday on the incident of January 21 in which two Israel soldiers were wounded in the Musrara Quarter of Jerusalem by fire from a Jordanian position, the spokesman added.

It will be recalled that the meeting which took place yesterday had been postponed because the truce map of November 11, 1948, was in U.N. Headquarters in New York.

The Commission established that the two soldiers were at a place designated on the map as the Armistice Line. When the question arose as to whether the outer or inner part of the Line constituted the border, the Jordanian delegation requested a recess for consultation. When the Commission reconvened, the Jordanian delegation asked and was granted a postponement of the decision.

China Rejects Invitation To Discuss Cease-Fire at UN

To Air Soviet Bid if Chiang Ousted

HONG KONG, Thursday.—China tonight rejected the United Nations invitation to attend the Security Council to discuss New Zealand's proposal for a Formosa cease-fire. However, she said that she would send a representative only to discuss the Soviet resolution which brands the U.S. as an aggressor against China — but only when "the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique has been driven out of the Security Council."

The reply, reported by Peking's New China News Agency, was sent by the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou en-Lai, to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, who sent him the invitation four days ago.

The reply stated that the New Zealand resolution was "obviously" intervention in China's internal affairs and covered up U.S. "acts of aggression" in direct violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter.

The Security Council stands adjourned pending the reply to the invitations, to which the only dissenting vote was Formosa's. Russia abstained.

The Council had approved an agenda of two items: New Zealand's proposal for a cessation of the fighting in the area of the coastal islands, and the Soviet proposal condemning American aggression against China and asking for a cease-fire to allow withdrawal of all armed forces but China's from the Formosa area.

China's reply today said that she "fully supported" the Soviet resolution, and reiterated that Formosa, the Pescadores and other coastal islands "are all inalienable parts of China's territory... The Chinese people's exercise of their own sovereign rights in liberating their own territory is entirely a matter of China's internal affairs and has never caused international tension, nor can it threaten peace and security."

It charged that "all genuine international efforts to ease and eliminate the tension caused by the U.S. in this area and in other parts of the Far East will receive the support of the people's Republic of China."

China's reply also pointed out that, without the representative of the People's Republic of China participating in the name of China in the discussions of the Security Council all decisions taken in the Security Council on questions concerning China would be illegal and null and void."

The Chinese note said: "The U.S. aggression against China's territory of Taiwan (Formosa) has all along been the source of tension in the Far East.

"Recently, after it had concluded the so-called Mutual Security Treaty with the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique, the U.S. dispatched additional large units of naval and air forces to the area, and openly made war threats and war provocations against the Chinese people in preparation for an extension of aggression against China, thereby further aggravating the tension in the Far East."

(Reuter, UP)

Soviet Union Boosts Defence Budget

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter).—The Soviet budget for 1955 announced in the Supreme Soviet today showed an increase in defence expenditure compared with last year.

Defence expenditure was increased by 11,800m. rubles from 100,800m. rubles in 1954. A year ago, defence costs were cut by 9,000m. rubles compared with 1953 (the official rate for the ruble is 11.20 to $1).

In 1953, there was also a reduction on defence expenditure compared with 1952.

Mr. Nikita Khrushchov, Secretary of the Communist Party, speaking after Mr. Zverev, officially announced the end of the post-Stalin increased emphasis on output of consumer goods, and declared that production of heavy industry was the source of Soviet strength.

Finance Minister Arseny Zverev announced the budget provisions to 1,347 deputies meeting in a joint session of both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet in the Great Kremlin Palace. He said that spending on the national economy for 1955 would total 335,300m. rubles compared with 326,700m. in 1954.

The budget provision for the national economy covers all expenditure except defence and social and cultural measures.

Mr. Zverev said that heavy industry would receive investments totalling 190,000m. rubles, of which 111,800m. rubles will be supplied by the State.

The amount budgeted for agriculture was 65,200m. rubles, an increase of 300 per cent over last year's figures.

Earlier today, the first session of the Council of Nationalities, one of the Chambers, decided to debate Soviet foreign policy at joint meetings with the Council of the Union, the second Chamber, as well as discussing the budget. The two Chambers total 1,347 Deputies.

CZECHS END STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY

VIENNA, Thursday (UP). — Czechoslovakia tonight followed Russia's suit and announced it is ending its official state of war with Germany, according to Prague Radio.

The Czech announcement came in the form of a declaration by the Czech Premier "based on a decision of the Government."

Chinese Said Massing Million on Coast

TAIPEH, Thursday (UP). — The Chinese, apparently fearing an invasion attempt, have brought down almost one million men to defend the coastal area from Shanghai to Canton. This information is now said to be in the hands of U.S. and Nationalist intelligence officers. The troops include 150,000 experienced veterans from Korea, it was said.

The Chinese have also massed an invasion fleet near Yikiangshan, the "front door" to the Tachen Islands which was captured more than two weeks ago. The Nationalist air force claimed that two Chinese ships exploded in an air attack at midnight.

West Rejects Soviet Note Referring to Geneva Accord

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter).—Western nations yesterday handed over notes to the Foreign Ministry rejecting the Soviet allegation that the Paris Agreements setting up the West European Union violated the Geneva protocol of 1925 on germ warfare and other weapons.

The notes were a reply to one from Russia on January 12.

The notes were delivered by messenger from the French, British, Italian, Belgian, Netherlands and Luxembourg Embassies.

Russia, in her note said that the West European Union provided for preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare which was incompatible with the terms of the Geneva Protocol. Under the Paris Agreements, the Brussels Treaty powers — France, Britain, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg — are to be expanded to include West Germany and Italy. The group has been renamed the West European Union.

Commonwealth Mid-East Defence Seen Based on Turkey, Pakistan

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — An agreement that Commonwealth defence in the Middle East should be based on Turkey's link with Pakistan and her projected pact with Iraq, is believed to have emerged from yesterday's defence session of the Commonwealth Premiers. The meeting, which confined itself to Middle Eastern problems, was attended by Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia.

While the absence of Canada at the meeting reflects geography, that of India and Ceylon has a political character, since these two members have indicated that they will not attend any defence meetings whatever. Pakistan was all the more active, her military delegates playing a prominent part in the discussions, which followed a plenary session on atomic developments attended by all the Prime Ministers.

It is understood that hope was expressed that the present system of defence pacts might be rounded off by an agreement between Pakistan and Iraq. The British representatives explained the redisposition of British forces consequent upon the evacuation of the Suez base, while Australia and New Zealand indicated that they intended to terminate their standing obligations in the Middle East and to concentrate on Malaya instead.

Take Philosophical View

The conference seems to have taken a philosophical view of Egypt's attempt to disrupt the Turco-Iraqi pact and of the permanent dispute between Israel and the Arab states, the British view being that time will heal both wounds and that the less said or done about them the better. This attitude fits the new conviction that neither Egypt nor the Arab League are as important as they think and that they can safely be ignored.

The plenary session on atomic power seems to have given the delegates a confidential forecast of information to be published in a White Paper shortly. It was opened by Sir Winston Churchill, who dwelt on the destructive capacities of the hydrogen bomb according to the latest American information available, and it appears to have produced general agreement that no effective distinction can be drawn between atomic and conventional weapons.

This leads to the conclusion that only general disarmament holds any hope, the obvious being the assumption that atomic weapons will immediately be used in any major war. This conclusion, which is known to be held by the Labour leadership, too, is not generally accepted yet, and there are rumblings of criticism on the backbenches. It seems, however, to have dominated the Commonwealth conference.

Arab Refugee Hanged As Spy in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Thursday (UP). — Khamis el Bayoumi, an Arab refugee who was convicted of espionage for Israel, was hanged today in the first such execution in the Lebanon.

El Bayoumi had asked that his clothing be sent to his family in Israel through the Truce Commission. He lighted a cigarette which he smoked just before the execution.

General Zionists Decide To Support Budget

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The General Zionist Party Executive Council at two o'clock this morning, adopted by 45 to 20 with six abstentions, the decision proposed by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. P. Bernstein, to back the Budget in the Knesset. The split which has threatened the Cabinet for the past six weeks is thus avoided.

The change in opinion became evident when the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Serlin, told the Executive late last night that he thought it was not advisable for the Party to leave the coalition just now. He said that the Party had gained important concessions from the Minister of Finance, especially regarding spreading the income tax burden to include the kibbutzim.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET PASSED BY CABINET

The Cabinet, at a special meeting yesterday, approved the details of the L.25m. draft Development Budget for 1955/56 which will be presented to the Knesset in the near future.

BANK HADOAR
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

בכ"ט בשבט

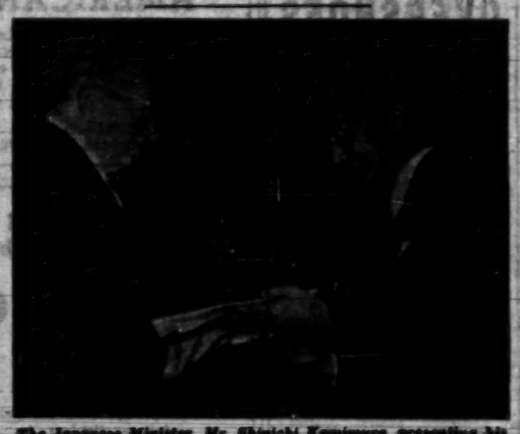
On the Fifteenth of Shevat our children set out for the open spaces of Nature, to rejoice and to plant new trees. The tender seedlings will grow up together with their planters. The trees need only water, sun and work. But countless failures affect the future of your children.

To ensure it
Open a Savings Account!

Join The Savers!

All Post Offices
In Town and Village.
Are at Your Service

CD
TRULY FINE CHOCOLATE
CD LTD



The Japanese Minister, Mr. Shinichi Kamimura, presenting his credentials to President Ben-Zvi in Jerusalem yesterday. (Photo by Braun).

Japanese Minister Presents Credentials

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The first Japanese Minister to Israel, Mr. Shinichi Kamimura, presented his Letter of Credence to President Ben-Zvi shortly after noon in Jerusalem. Several hundred persons, including many schoolchildren, watched in the bright sunshine as Mr. Kamimura was escorted up the pine-tree lined path to the President's Office by Dr. Michael Simon, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry. On the flagstaff over the entrance to the Office flew the Japanese national flags alongside the President's flag. A naval guard of honour presented arms, while the Army band played the Japanese national anthem, the Kimi-ga-yo.

Mr. Kamimura handed over his credentials to President Ben-Zvi while Prime Minister Moshe Sharett and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry looked on, the official announcement stated. After the presentation, those present chatted informally with the Minister and with Mr. Kazuo Ishibashi, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Ankara. (Mr. Kamimura is his country's Ambassador in Turkey). Upon leaving the President's Office, the band played Hatikva and the naval unit presented arms once again. The official announcement said that there were no speeches during the ceremony.

Mrs. Kamimura, accompanied by Mrs. Yolande Harmer, called on Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, the President's wife, yesterday.

Mr. Kamimura told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he is much impressed by the high level of civilization in Israel. The Minister saw Dr. Dov Joseph, the Minister of Development, yesterday afternoon and he is meeting Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the Minister of Commerce, in Tel Aviv today for exploratory conversations on trade between the two countries. Mr. Kamimura told *The Jerusalem Post* that Japan is interested in buying potash, phosphates, salts and other mineral resources from Israel. He said he expected that the budget for the Japanese fiscal year, which begins on April 1, will very probably contain an allocation for the establishment of a legation here. Mr. Kamimura also said that he would probably recommend to his Government that a cultural agreement be concluded with Israel.

The Minister is returning on Sunday to Istanbul where Reuter reported yesterday that a Japanese fact-finding mission has arrived for talks with Turkish trade representatives. The Mission, it was said, hopes to find new markets for Japan in Middle and Near Eastern countries. Members of the Mission conferred with Mr. Kamimura shortly before he left for Israel.

Mr. and Mrs. Kamimura attended the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra concert at the Edison Hall in Jerusalem last night.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of

Dr. Henryk Rosmarin

Editor and Director of the newspaper "Nowiny" and one of the leaders of Polish Jewry and of the World Zionist Movement, former Minister of Poland to Spain and Polish Consul General in Tel Aviv.

The funeral will leave today, February 4, 1955, at 12 Noon, from the Hadassah Hospital, Rehov Mane, for the Nahlat Itzhak Cemetery.

The Management and Editorial Board of "NOVINI"

TO
Buenos Aires
Also 27 other cities on the SAS route
Fly SAS

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi were hosts at luncheon yesterday to the Governor of the Bank of Israel and Mrs. Horowitz; the Israel Minister to Uruguay, Mr. H. Hadasi; Dr. E. Joseph, of Hadassah, and Mrs. E. Reifenberg.

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The Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. H. Herzog, received the Chief Rabbi of Beersheba, Rabbi S. Tesler, yesterday and asked him to convey his condolences to Mrs. Y. Bronhaut on the death of her brother, Shmuel Amar, who was executed in Cairo. The Chief Rabbi also received Rabbi Philip Bernstein, Chairman of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs. Rabbi Bernstein yesterday called at the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem and was received by Dr. A. Granott, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward Lawson, visited some of the building projects of the American Fund for Israel Institutions on Wednesday. The tour included the Tel Aviv Cultural Centre, Beit Bolotow Press Centre and the Wingate Institute for Physical Culture as well as the Tel Aviv Museum, an American Fund beneficiary. It terminated with a luncheon at the Dan Hotel with members of the Israel Board of the Fund.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. A. Krummbein, of Service for Israel, Inc., and Treasurer of Keren Hayesod in New York, for the U.S. via Rome after a three-week business visit; Rosa and Zygmund Turkow, the actors, to Australia and New Zealand, via Amsterdam, for an eight-month tour (by KLM); Mr. Jan Wilkinson, of the Stevenson and Hardy Shipping Co. (one of the shipping agencies of Delek, Ltd.), for Tokyo, after a short stay in Israel as a guest of Delek; Mrs. Ida B. Davidowitz, Tel Aviv theatre critic of *The Jerusalem Post*, for the U.S. on a lecture tour.

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The 80th birthday of Mr. Joseph Lieberman, a philanthropist and leader of the U.J.A. in Philadelphia, was celebrated yesterday at a reception at the Malben House for the Aged in Jerusalem, for which Mr. Lieberman had donated the funds. Among those present were Chief Rabbi Herzog, Mr. Charles Passmann and Mr. Alexander Eilash.

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Mr. D. Tanne, head of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Labour, held a reception in his home yesterday for Mr. Harold Robinson, housing adviser of U.S.O.M. on completion of Mr. Robinson's first year in Israel.

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A memorial meeting for the seven supernumerary police constables who were ambushed and killed near Azur seven years ago, was held yesterday beside the memorial stone which marks the spot.

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BIRTH & BRITH MILAH

BRZEZINSKI — To Rachel, wife of Dr. A. Brzezinski — a son. The *Brith Milah* will take place on Sunday, February 6, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Hadassah Maternity Hospital, Jerusalem. This is the only intimation.

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Due to a party being held by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the New Bar and the Hall of the King David Hotel will be closed to the public on Saturday night, February 5, 1955. Dancing at ten-time will take place as usual in the large hall. *(Adot.)*

Jewish Delegation Sees Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (INA). — President Peron today received a delegation of Argentine Jewry, headed by Mr. Jacobo Brodman, Vice-President of the Delegation de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas, and representatives of the Central Jewish Council and the capital's Jewish community.

The audience was originally requested for soliciting the President's intercession for the Jews condemned in Cairo. As it was granted only after the two were hanged, Mr. Brodman instead expressed the delegation's gratitude for the "feeling of protection Jews enjoy in Argentina." President Peron expressed feelings of sympathy and understanding.

MARTI WOOD

The first saplings in a wood named for Jose Marti, Cuban national hero, were planted this week by the Jewish National Fund near Mishmar Hashiv in the Jerusalem Corridor.

Mr. David Ferdman, Cuban Consul, expressed his thanks in the name of the Government of Cuba and its President, General Fulgencio Batista.

NEW KLM MANAGER

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The theatre of one of Tel Aviv's new landmarks, the striking K.L.M. window display at their headquarters in Allenby Road, is changing now, week after week, years of service. He is Mr. C. C. Koreman, manager of K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines in Israel, who has been promoted to manage the airline's New York office.

Mr. Koreman will be succeeded by Mr. A. A. Postmaster, present manager of K.L.M. in Ghana, Nigeria.

In an interview with The Jerusalem Post Mr. Koreman said the number of Israeli air passengers was falling off for two reasons: increased competition by sea, rising and the high of many to spend on travel.

Higher Assessments On Jerusalem Houses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Notifications of new assessments based on the higher rentals permitted by the Tenants Protection Law of 1954 are now being sent to landlords by the Jerusalem Municipal Assessment Committee, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

Landlords are taxed 12 per cent of the assessment which is calculated as the annual rent received. Less 20 per cent for upkeep. It is believed that taxable rates will not be increased.

More than 3,000 notifications have already been forwarded to landlords and the other 7,000 will be despatched as soon as they are processed. It is expected that the assessment list will be published within a fortnight.

Within 30 days after notification, landlords can appeal to a three-man Appeals Tribunal which is composed of two representatives of the Municipality and one of the Government. Proof of the rent received must be submitted, but full consideration will be given to declarations. If the new assessment is more than double, it means that previous evaluations were far too low, it was stated.

Prize for Best Garden In South Jerusalem

A IL.300 first prize is to be presented to the amateur gardener of the southern quarters of Jerusalem (Katamon, German Colony and Baka'a) who turns the plot of land near his home into the best garden, the Development Authority has announced.

Residents interested in competing in this contest are asked to register at the local offices of the Development Authority.

The Jerusalem Municipality has undertaken to distribute plants and fertilizers as well as to supply instruction in their use.

Hebrew Language Academy Committees

The Directorate of the Hebrew Language Academy has approved the formation of several new committees in various parts of the country. Committees approved in Jerusalem include those dealing with terms used in the fields of pedagogy, industrial and social psychology, geography, home economics, law, transliteration, practical and theoretical grammar.

In Tel Aviv, committees dealing with terminology in the fields of physical culture, law, military science, baking and meteorology were approved. Most of the committees are already functioning.

Suspended Term For Rabbi Blau

Rabbi Amram Blau, 85, head of the Natorei Karta, was given a four-month suspended sentence yesterday for participating in an illegal assembly early in January, near the Children's Club of the Working Mothers' Organization in Rehov Devora Hanevia in Jerusalem. District Court Judge Yehuda Cohen ruled that the sentence would take effect only if Rabbi Blau committed a felony within the next two years. The same condition was contained in the sentences on the other three accused. Uri Blau, 26, son of Rabbi Blau, and two 16-year-old youths, who received a three-months and a two-months suspended sentence, respectively.

In his judgment, Judge Cohen declared that the Club constituted an offence to the sensibilities of religious Jewry. Although the play of boys and girls under the a e of 14 was perfectly "moral," it was interpreted by Orthodox Jewry as having a bad influence on their children. Although 80 metres from the Mea Shearim quarter, it had the same effect as if it was within the quarter, Judge Cohen said.

At the beginning of the trial, after Rabbi Blau had clarified statements made at a previous session, Judge Cohen ruled that no contempt of court had been committed.

Mr. A. Kamar, Deputy District Attorney, prosecuted. Rabbi Blau and the three other accused appeared without counsel.

Three young persons were arrested yesterday afternoon at a demonstration near the Children's Club. Many of those present at yesterday's demonstration wore yellow Magen David badges.

Posters entitled "An open letter to the Prime Minister" and calling on him to take steps to end the strife centred on the Club, were placed in various parts of the Capital yesterday.

The posters, which were signed by "the Residents of Mea Shearim," blamed the police for protecting the Club which is "an evil influence" in the Mea Shearim Quarter and for arresting many rabbis and "prominent persons."

Appeal Court Adds To Reporter's Sentence

The Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeal yesterday, added a suspended sentence of one year in prison to the fine of IL.100 imposed on Zvi Klinger, a former "Herut" reporter in Haifa, on charges of having attempted to obtain IL.700 by false pretences.

The Attorney-General had appealed against the original sentence as being too lenient.

The Supreme Court said that it could not regard the act of the accused merely as a stratagem to get a story, and it has, therefore decided to add an additional sentence. *(Ilim.)*

EXPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

leading exporter, with purchases (mainly textiles) of IL.6m. The U.S. was second with IL4.1m. (mainly diamonds), and Turkey was third with IL2.9m. (all industrial goods). Finland, Russia and Belgium follow.

The amount of the leading exports last year is shown below, together with comparative figures for 1953.

	1953	1954
Agricultural products (including citrus)	22.4m.	21.9m.
Diamonds	18.7m.	18.7m.
Chemicals and parts	2.4m.	2.2m.
Textiles	1.6m.	2.1m.
Building materials	4.1m.	3.1m.
Metal products	1.1m.	1.7m.
Light industry	1.1m.	1.2m.
Citrus products	1.2m.	1.1m.
Electronics and chemicals	0.6m.	1.0m.

Mr. Kaplan announced that the trade delegation invited by the Turkish Government last month way to leave today. It is understood that a general review of Israel-Turkish trade will take place. A delegation is to leave for Finland early next month in connection with the renewal of our trade agreement with that country.

The other countries with which Israel has trade agreements are Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Holland, Norway, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. In addition, it has bank agreements with the U.S.S.R., Greece and Iran.

Apart from the efforts of the exporters themselves, Mr. Kaplan attributed the increase in exports to the assistance of the Government in a number of ways, simplifying the exporter's task. He mentioned, as an example, the establishment of the special fund for financing export transactions, with capital of IL.5m., half supplied by the Government and half by the banks. The fund issues credit to exporters at seven per cent. interest, in addition to the credit normally available to them. It is hoped to increase the fund's capital to IL.8.5m.

The country is beginning to see its results of its participation in the Johannesburg Trade Fair last year, Mr. Kaplan stated, pointing to the fact that our exports to South Africa increased from $85,600 in 1953 to $334,100 in 1954, all in hard currency. This year, 78 Israel firms are participating in the Johannesburg Fair.

Industrial exports in 1955 should reach at least $42m., Mr. Kaplan said in reply to a question, provided there are no unforeseen events and provided the Government introduces a number of changes.

Among these he mentioned: (1) permitting exporters to transfer their foreign currency deposits (*pamaxim*); (2) helping exporters in the matter of financing and the rate of interest; (3) abolition of the diagio; (4) special encouragement to exporters to hard-currency countries; and (5) simplified administrative arrangements.

The first volume of the Israel Export Catalogue is about to appear, Mr. Kaplan revealed. It is devoted to the food and building industries. The remaining volumes, probably seven, are expected to be published before the end of the year.

Oved Appears on N.Y. Television

NEW YORK, (By Mail). — David Oved made his first television appearance recently in a one-hour show "The Cornered Man," which was shown on a coast-to-coast network. His part in the performance occupied two minutes, and showed him sparring in the ring with an opponent, punching the bag and skipping rope. All this took place while gamblers were attempting to talk a heavyweight fighter into throwing the match.

Buster Crabbe, former Olympic swimmer and hero of many Tarzan movies, played the key role of the heavyweight fighter, who was accosted by the gamblers. Oved received more money for his 2-minute television stint than for any of his ten ring bouts in New York City.

An agreement may be reached with the Israel Government whereby Oved may go back to Israel for basic army training, then be permitted to return to America to continue his professional boxing career. *(E. A.)*

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.30 p.m. today and ends at 5.32 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Yitzchak (Sh'mot 25.22—27.19)

Haftara: Shoftim 4.4—5.31

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 12.45 & 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

Ezrat Y'Yisroel (Gen. Zionists): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 1.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 1.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8 a.m.

Mercaz Harav Kook Synagogue (Mercaz Hamizrahi Gr.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.30 p.m.; Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (90 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Ziyon (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8.30 & 8.50 a.m. Minha: 12.30 and 4.55 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Ziyon (3 Strauss St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.10 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit, 8 a.m.

"Ittturei Tora" Synagogue (3 Herzlia Cohen St.) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit, 8 a.m. (Cantor: Leib Glanis & choir).

RAMAT GAN

Shaarile Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shacharit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.05 p.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

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Where to go

TODAY
JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions—
Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple of the period of Hatshepsut (XVIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1. Also tomorrow 10-1.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Memorial Exhibition of Architectural Works and Drawings by Leopold Krakauer. Also African Folk Art. Exhibit of the Month: Max Liebermann: Prof. Hermanna Cohen, 9-1, Bezalel Museum. Also tomorrow, 10-1.

★ Tours—
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, King David Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Shows—
Keren Hayesod for tourists and visitors, 11:30 a.m.

★ Library—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Ave. Entrance free 9-12, 2-4.

★ Recorded Music—
"Music to Inspire" Mozart: Symphony No. 39 in C Major; Symphony No. 40 in G Minor; Tchaikovsky: The Nutcracker Suite. Cy. Tas. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions—
1) Abstract and Surrealistic Paintings. 2) Moshe Castel, works of 1950-55. Open daily 10-4, Fridays, Saturdays 10-1, Sundays 4-10 p.m. — Tel Aviv Museum.
Photographic Reproductions of Selected American paintings. Y.M.C.A. House, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

★ Theatre—
"Moshe Fun Odem," P. Sussiain and L. Lerr, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM

★ Lectures—
Weekly portion, Rabbi N. Reich; Dr. Rahel Margalit: "Only One Land," 11 a.m. Popular Bible Lectures, Mr. David Avisar, 4 p.m.; Messrs. M. Gilchert and Y. Ma'oz-am: "Religious Poetry," 8 p.m. Beit Ha'am.

★ Recorded Music—
Mozart Hour: Clarinet Symphony No.46 in C Minor; Haydn: Symphony No.45 in F Sharp Minor, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ Exhibitions—
Opening of Exhibition of Oils and Drawings by Hanna Van Dantzig and Sculptures by David Palumbo, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Shlonsk Avenue, 10 a.m.

★ Balls—
Anti-Tuberculosis League Ball, Mansion of Queen Esther, King David Hotel, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Concerts—
Works by Handel, Mozart, Bogar, Brahms for piano, flute, Clarinet, Violin, Viola, Cello — Museum, 6.30 p.m.

★ Theatre—
Habimah, "Hedva and I," Habimah, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah, "The Caine Mutiny," Habimah, 9.30 p.m.
"Gamblers," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8.30 p.m.
"The Miser," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8.45 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Concerts—
Recital by Daniel Sabba (Guitar) and Gerty Ilz (Piano), Reading Room, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Closing tonight.

JAFFA

★ Theatre—
"Mister Fun Odem" — P. Sussiain and L. Lerr, "Bat" Theatre, 8.45 p.m.

TIBERIAS

★ Exhibitions—
Exhibit of Paintings by Mr. Raphael Molzar, 11 a.m., Art Gallery.

COMING EVENTS

Habimah
NEXT WEEK
February 6 — "The Caine Mutiny," Tel Aviv, 6 p.m. "The Wild Duck," Gedera.
February 7 — "Hedva and I," Kibbutz Hatzor. "Michal Bat Shaul," Kefar Saba.
February 8 — "The Caine Mutiny," Tel Aviv. "The Wild Duck," Afula.
February 9 — "Michal Bat Shaul," Ramle.
February 10 — "Michal Bat Shaul," Jerusalem, 8.30 p.m. "The Caine Mutiny," Jerusalem.
All regular performances are scheduled for 9 p.m.
SHORTLY — PREMIERE
A TALE OF THREE AND FOUR after Haim Nachman Bialik, by Lea Goldberg. A musical play in two acts. Director: Ehrem Friedman. Music: Emanuel Amiran. Decors: Shlomo Van-Dantzig. Choreographer: Tilla Rossitor.

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Oil: Chance for Economic Independence

Israel Termed 'Promising Land'

By DAN MENDELSOHN

IS there oil beneath Israel's surface?

The answer is being sought by five giant drilling bits which grind and pound their way deep into the Negev and the Sharon. If it is proved that their buried strata are drenched with oil, like the sub-surfaces of Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Israel will stand on the threshold of another Independence Day — economic independence.

Our present consumption of oil is estimated at over $40m., and represents our largest import item. Besides saving us this sum, domestic oil in commercial quantities would allow us to set up many new industries, large and small, based on the by-products of the refined petroleum; it would start a positive revolution in the nation's economy, and reduce the price of every service and commodity, since costly imported oil is practically the only source of industrial energy in Israel; from the military point of view, it would be an achievement of the first importance. The maintenance of Israel's Defence forces would become much less of a drain on the Treasury, and the danger that fuel reserves might dwindle to nothing as a result of a sea blockade would be minimised.

One authoritative estimate puts the minimum daily production that would be commercially worthwhile for Israel at 500 to 700 barrels. The first oil well sunk in Israel, at "Masal 1," near Sdom, came up with traces of oil but no promise of a quantity that would justify commercial pumping. For the "Joint Venture" oil Company ("Lapidot" and "Israel Oil Prospectors") which drilled the well, it might just as well have been a dry hole.

But if oil is not found, there is still a chance that natural gas will be tapped. This may be a good substitute since natural gas is a major source of energy and one of the least costly fuels in modern industry. The natural gas may bring a blessing that is not negligible.

Promising Land

Oil men consider Israel a Promising Land. The Bible hints at the presence of oil when it speaks of the "Fire of the Lord" which "consumed" the earth and the "slime pits" near the Dead Sea. Therefore it was not surprising that the search for oil, which began nearly 100 years ago, started in the Dead Sea area. Signs of petroleum, asphalt and oil seepage abound in the region, and make oil men hopeful that black gold may be discovered only a few hundred metres below the surface, as has been the case in the richest oil fields of the Middle East. Yet, oilwise, the few shallow drills carried out in the area of the State of Israel before 1948, left the country almost a *terra incognita*.

When the Government took up the planning of the development of Israel's resources, comprehensive geological mapping became necessary. This work was first taken up by local and foreign scientists on behalf of several ministries, then consolidated under the authority of the Ministry of Development. The geological oil survey was entrusted to Mr. Max Ball, who died in the U.S. some months ago.

Mr. Ball, with his son Douglas, headed a major American oil consulting firm when he represented, in 1950, to work for Israel. He was considered one of the best oil geologists in the world, and his opinion was considered the last word on regional oil prospects. He was also an expert on oil legislation, and headed the Oil and Gas Division of the U.S. Department of the Interior for several years.

57 Page Law

After two years of work in Israel, Mr. Ball completed a Report on its petroleum prospects, and a draft of a Petroleum Law. The State and the oil companies awaited the two documents eagerly. The first would tell them whether their optimistic readiness to drill was warranted and how many efforts they could enact with a fair promise of good returns. The second would permit them to start new drillings by abolishing all former concessions and by substituting new licences for them.

The Ball Report, presented to the Government in the summer of 1952, divided the country into nine regions, in each of which oil prospects were either "good," "fair," "obscure," or "negligible." The four regions in which chances were "good" were: 1, the Negev; 2, the Coastal Plain; 3, the foothills; 4, the Dead Sea area. Two regions considered "fair" were Mount Carmel and the mountains of Galilee. In two other regions, the Upper Jordan Valley and the Emek Yezreel, prospects were "Obscure," and in the Arava and Eilat area they were "negligible."

Mr. Ball said on several occasions, that it was his considered opinion that it was practical to drill for oil in the "good" regions. He considered the Dead Sea area most promising not only by use the strength of his own geological mapping but because of the practical information gathered by the 10 test drillings conducted there by the Jordan Exploration Company.

Four Oil Regions

The Petroleum Law, 5712-1952 provided for the establishment of a Petroleum Board whose first task it was to mark Petroleum Districts. The Board was composed of nine members, five public figures and four senior government officials headed by Mr. Israel Kosloff, Oil Commissioner. It divided the country into four Oil Districts: 1, the Negev — from Eilat to Beersheba; 2, the Coastal Plain south of Kfar Vitkin; 3, the Coastal Plain — north of Kfar Vitkin and including all of the mountains of Galilee; 4, the Jordan Valley District, made up of two discontinuous parts: the Dead Sea area in the south, and the Upper Jordan Valley in the north.

Progressive Law

In its final form, accepted by the Knesset on August 26, 1952, the Oil Law contains 32 paragraphs covering 15 pages in the 1953/54 Government Yearbook. It is based upon the conception that all natural resources underneath the surface of the land, the lakes and the sea (to any depth) belong to the nation. It cancels all pertinent Mandatory legislation, abolishes all oil concessions granted by the Mandatory Government, and opens a new era to oil companies.

As long as no oil is discovered, the Law provides for little taxation on oil drillers to provide incentives for drilling. But when Israel will have oil the state is to benefit perhaps more than any other country does.

Oil companies are allowed to import all machinery, equipment, installations, fuel, houses and transport facilities customs-free. They may drill for the large quantities of water necessary for oil drilling in their licence areas and may ask the Ministry of Development to supply them water at current market rates.

The Petroleum Law insures that drilling operations will start promptly: "A licensee shall commence petroleum exploration within four months from the day on which the licence is granted and shall continue the same with due diligence as long as the licence is in force.

Test drilling must start within two years after the licence is given. Oil companies must carry on test drilling with "due diligence" until discovery. An interruption of no more than four months is permitted between the end of one drilling and the beginning of a new well.

The law recognises a "licence" and a "lease." A licence is given for years and may be extended for up to seven years from the original date. A licence company has the right of exploring for petroleum in the licence area. A licensee may operate on no more than a million dunams of land in any one Oil District. No more than three licences are given to a licensee in one district, the maximum area of each being 400,000 dunams. The result is that one company may hunt for oil on no more than four million dunams in all of the four Petroleum Districts. The provision stands in the way of the kind of monopoly or cartel agreement between two or more companies that prevails in the Arab states.

Licence Into Lease

The licence becomes a lease after discovery of oil. The lease gives the lessee the exclusive right of exploring and producing oil in the area for 30 years, with the right of extending the lease for another 10 years. When a licence area becomes a lease the Government reserves the right of chopping off a 150,000-dunam track of land from any 400,000-dunam licence area. The result is that no lease area will be larger than 250,000 dunams and no company will control more than 750,000 dunams in one District or three million dunams of leases all over the country.

Find and Sell

"Due diligence" is required of the lessee. He must start drilling an oil well, produce oil, find markets and sell oil. It must turn over to the Government a royalty of 12.5 per cent on all oil taken out of the lease area. Income taxes and other taxes will set the Ministry of Finance another 50 per cent of the oil companies' earnings. The result is that Israel would get at least 62.5 per cent of the oil companies' income, as compared to a maximum of 50 per cent in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran.

The Minister of Development may require oil producing lessees to supply all of the consumption of Israel in oil and oil products at current market rates. They will have to refine the oil here, provided refineries are available, and sell the refined oil in Israel before exporting it. Israel's oil consumption needs are defined to include the refuelling of ships and aircraft in the nation's ports.

The first licence was awarded on September 3, 1952, about a week after the passage of the law. Until the establishment of the Ministry of Development, in June 1953, 72 applications were submitted by seven companies. From the middle of June 1953 to the beginning of May 1954 ten new applications were submitted, some of them by two new companies. Thirty-nine licences were confirmed by the Petroleum Board and Petroleum Commissioner on areas covering 11,582,982 dunams.

After all the legal and administrative procedures had been settled, public and private capital and foreign capital joined to begin oil drilling in Israel. Another year was to pass, however, before the first oil drilling began in November of 1953. The oil companies had to resort to the services of many scientists and experts and conduct many experimental and test drillings before the last hold step could be taken.

(This is the first of a series of articles.)

The business end of an oil rig, poised for its attack on the rock below. Photo by Vered.

SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

We should now proclaim our readiness to abolish war in concert with the great powers of the world. — General Douglas MacArthur.

Dealing in gold is not particularly profitable. — Messrs. S. Japhet and Co.

I have much respect for and sympathy with those brave fellows who attempt the hazardous task of unofficial criticism. — Sir Thomas Beecham.

One of the greatest hazards to English society since the Second World War is the ever-increasing disappearance of the penny. — Mr. Charles Partridge, in a letter to The Times.

Our destiny is to control our own destiny. — Professor Julian Huxley

In the conditions of our times there is no other way to liberate the world except by a return to the fear of God. — The Pope

Algerian War Veterans Join Nationalists

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS, (OPINE). — M. JACQUES Soustelle, the newly-appointed young Governor-General for Algeria, is well known in the French National Assembly for the abnormal combination of brains and pugnacity. He takes over in Algeria at a dangerous point in Franco-Moslem relations where both qualities will be badly needed.

The French were shocked by the sudden violence with which the long calm erupted in the terrorist outbreak of last November, and by the mounting casualties during the incessant conflict of the last three months. There has certainly been no mass rising, but because a few thousand active fighters have been able to rely on the tacit and total support of a sympathetic population they have been able to defy the largest French army ever assembled on Algerian soil by any the strength of his own — French land forces in North Africa as a whole now total 175,000 men.

The French are reconstituting their famous African army as quickly as they can incorporate units repatriated from the Indo-China Expeditionary Force.

But this reasoning failed to allow for the fact that many of the repatriated soldiers are of North African origin. They return here with the prestige of a defeated European colonial force combined, in the case of the many ex-prisoners of the Communist Vietminh, with a thorough Communist indoctrination. French military headquarters reports already show that there was considerable voting here, particularly in Algeria, are considering new rules for the mobilisation forces.

'Part of France'

Algeria is not a protectorate but constitutionally French territory, and no politician could survive in the French Parliament who did not subscribe to the general formula "l'Algerie c'est la France" — (Algeria is France.) Thus, while M. Robert Lacoste in Morocco, and General Du La Tour Dupin in Tunisia are Residents-General accredited to a reigning native sovereign, M. Soustelle is not a Resident-General, but a Governor-General and his job is to govern. There are, of course, legal provisions — mostly springing from the Algerian statute voted by the French Parliament in 1947 — designed to give Algerians an active part in managing their own affairs. Under this charter all Algerians are French citizens theoretically enjoying the same rights and freedom as Frenchmen. They are represented not only in the French Parliament but for domestic purposes in an Algerian legislative assembly. Nevertheless, these liberal principles have never in fact been applied. The leaders of the French colony working through the French Governor-General have retained the unlimited powers to arrest, imprison and even torture "hostile elements."

Premier Mendes-France has decided that whereas Tunisia and Morocco will acquire new political conventions a good deal of progress could be achieved in Algeria simply by obeying the law — that is by putting into practice the existing provisions of the Algerian Statute. At the beginning of this month a decree was consequently published freeing the Algerian and French police forces which would have deprived the local French leaders of their principal instrument.

The most powerful and volatile members of the French colony are bitterly fighting this decree, arguing that the least show of weakness to the Arabs will set off chain reactions ending in the expulsion and spoliation — if not in the massacre — of a million Europeans. A minority of the colonists, including two French mayors of Algerian cities who are ministers in the Mendes-France Cabinet, on the contrary accept the need for conciliatory measures. They believe these will open the way to tackling what they consider the essential Algerian problem: economic expansion to redress the terrifying disequilibrium between mounting population and stable resources which has led to the present rapidly declining standard of living.

By compelling other Europeans thankfully to stand for the moment their own Parliamentary traditions of the Gaullist movement and to call a personal friend of General de Gaulle — Soustelle to use drastic powers to put through these reforms, Mendes-France is playing for high stakes. Algerian politics — may be in a moment anything but conservative. It is now clear, having spent many years in Latin America, the most violent disciple M. Soustelle has ever professed socialism or anything else. He has not forgotten that the Vichy regime was the French equivalent of the "United Front" tactics of Communists, but that effort further hostility to the United States while leading the attack against the ratification of the Paris agreements for German rearmament in the French Assembly, France then in the hands of Gaullists, Socialists and the other Conservatives of a "tripartite Commission."

Nevertheless, Mendes-France's supporters will feel there are two reasons why M. Soustelle is the best man for the job: firstly, his Gaullist and patriotic prestige will rule out charges that a government he represents can be preparing to abandon French powers and possessions. Secondly, it is hoped his independence and confidence will enable him to hold his own in imposing reforms on the French notables in Algeria who have hitherto always succeeded either in taming or evicting Paris ministers who dared to challenge their local omnipotence.

Continuing 'The Secret Roads': by Jon & David Kimche

Journey Into the Unknown

IN the summer of 1947 the President Warfield, better known as the *Exodus*, slipped out of a French port despite all the British attempts to prevent its sailing, and opened the final chapter in the story of illegal immigration. But the climax was reached only some months later, when the *Pan York* and the *Pan Crescent*, set sail from a Black Sea port — with more than 15,000 immigrants on board.

For such a large-scale operation, the tacit approval and some active assistance was needed from the authorities of the country from which the emigration would proceed. This was obtained in Rumania and Bulgaria, and the *Briha* emissaries, assisted by local Zionist organizations, began their work of selection from among the tense Jewish community of Rumania.

Preferably young men and young women were chosen, but there were also many other priority requests. Altogether some 20,000 were nominated. These now began to sell their business, their shops, their property and such of their belongings which they could not take to Palestine, but many had little, if anything, to sell and prospective purchasers were neither numerous nor overgenerous.

About 4,000 were moved to Yugoslavia and sailed from there early in October, but the main effort was now directed towards the *Pan* ships which had meanwhile arrived in Constanza and had started re-fitting for the big occasion.

It was no mean task to take ships not much larger than a Cross-Channel steamer and fit them out to carry three times the number of passengers carried by the *Queen Mary* or *Queen Elizabeth*, which had ten times the tonnage of these *Pan* ships. This is how it was done.

The country was divided into nine zones, in each the Mossad distributed about 1,700 certificates to applicants for passages to Palestine on one of the *Pans*. Training centres were set up in each zone for some 800 picked passengers who were to act as "platoon leaders." Mobile X-ray equipment supplied by the Anti-Tuberculosis League was used to check the health of applicants; every risk of infection on the crowded boats had to be avoided.

By the end of November the preliminaries were completed. The passengers had been chosen, arrangements with the Rumanian and Bulgarian authorities finalized, and in Constanza, G'dda Rikhat, the outfitter in-chief of the Mossad had finished the transformation of the *Pans*.

They had been fitted with bunks for 7,000 passengers apiece, and with kitchens, bathrooms and lavatories. Each ship had a fully equipped operating theatre, 24 doctors and 40 nurses. Forty tons of biscuits and over 50 tons of bully beef, fish and fruit juices, flour, milk-powder, egg-powder and a score of other necessities were loaded. Forty-five picked immigrants acted as permanent guard on the ships.

All was now ready. The two *Pans* weighed anchor and left Constanza for their rendezvous at Burgas.

Meanwhile at nine railway stations in Rumania, nine trains were getting ready to start on an unusual itinerary. Their only scheduled stops were to be specified Jewish centres where they would take on the passengers carrying the *Briha* certificate. The trains were in the charge of *Briha* officials who had complete control over the passengers. All nine trains were to take the passengers to an assembly centre on the Bulgarian border and from there they would be taken on the last lap of another 24 hours' journey to the ships in Burgas — when all was ready and everything clear.

The trains now started rolling. In the first coach of each train the *Briha* "ticket collector" checked the certificate and registered the passenger — some 1,600 intending illegal "illegals" had to be turned away. In the second coach, the medical officer disinfected all passengers.

The "Exodus" after she had been boarded by British troops.

Each train was in the charge of a "transport officer," and 35 platoon commanders who now took charge of their platoons of 45 immigrants each; for these they would be responsible until the journey's end. There were also orderlies, nurses and two doctors on each train.

Thus the nine trains rumbled through Rumania, stopping and picking up the anxiously waiting passengers. It was now December but the weather was mercifully mild as they approached their assembly centre on the Bulgarian border. Everything had gone reasonably well; there had been minor difficulties and some delay but now that the scheduled sailing date drew near everything was in order and all was ready for the transfer of the 15,000 from the border to the boats. Then came the crisis.

Day by day the Foreign Office had issued public statements about the two ships as their departure evidently became imminent. Every detail and every hitch was noted and reported. At the same time, however, private and more effective steps were taken by the Foreign Office to prevent the departure of the two ships.

The Foreign Secretary instructed Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Oliver advised the State Department. Dean Acheson told the President. Truman then instructed the U.S. delegation at the United Nations Assembly at Lake Success. So at last it came to Sharett, leader of the Jewish Agency delegation.

He was told that the British Government had provided convincing evidence that the Rumanian Government, with the approval of the Soviet authorities, was sending 10,000 hand-picked Communists to Palestine in the two *Pan* ships. Sharett was advised that if the Jewish Agency valued American support in the critical weeks which the Jews in Palestine would soon experience, it should immediately call off the sailing of the two ships.

Sharett was impressed by the gravity and emphasis of the American *demarche*. He knew, better than most, how much depended on American goodwill in the coming weeks. The unofficial war had started in Palestine. The dice were heavily loaded against the Jews.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency was summoned in Jerusalem and decided to call the whole plan off: more important issues were at stake.

But the decision came too late. The immigrants had assembled. They were now moving to Burgas in preparation for the embarkation. Cancellation of the sailing would have disastrous consequences in the Balkans. And so the Chief of the Mossad decided to go ahead with the sailing, and gave the order that the ships were to sail with their full complement of passengers.

On Christmas Day everything was ready and the two Commandants now took over: steam was raised and shortly before dusk to the lusty strain of 15,000 "Hatikvas," the *Pan York* and *Pan Crescent* weighed anchor and set a south-easterly course into the choppy Black Sea. They were heading for the Bosphorus, the first obstacle on their journey into the unknown.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

THURSDAY, we went down to Beersheba to take a look at the Negev Beduin who come to town on market day, as their fathers did for generations. The only difference being that once Beersheba used to be a desert Arab town, while today it is a typical Jewish town with new skyscrapers that don't look how any more and Rumanians selling Yemenite *falafel* in Polish *pitras*.

There were many Beduin in the main street, most of them wearing black "abayas embroidered in gold, red or black *keffiahs* and carrying guns and knives, whose sheathes were inlaid with red and green stones. They passed alongside the Hungarian buffets, the little, crowded shops, the small kiosks selling nuts, and they would greet Beduin from other parts of the Negev whom they hadn't seen for at least a week with loud shushes and great handshakes. Beduin women were floating in the street in pairs their black red-embroidered dresses covering their bare feet, and red and yellow beads hanging down from their foreheads and covering most of their faces.

At the entrance to the vegetable and clothing markets, we stopped to listen to a conversation in Yiddish between a Rumanian shopkeeper and a handsome young Beduin. The Beduin spoke excellent Yiddish with a slight Ukrainian accent. "Hob gemenge a shtik shvir, Sheine Yidt: tzvei A mit di bi yiddes." The Rumanian laughed and said, "Mozel tov, Mishe, mozel tov!" He said he hoped he would have many children and the Beduin laughed. When the shopkeeper took his leave, we asked the Beduin in Arabic what his name was and how come he spoke Yiddish. He said his name was Nawaf Abu El Asli of the Ukbi tribe and that he had picked it up his Yiddish working in Beersheba in a bakery. He was born in the Negev but his parents came from Egypt. "I told them my name was Moussa," he said, "because they can't pronounce Nawaf. Don't worry, I'm not stupid, so I told them Moussa, and they call me Mishe."

On both sides of the dirt road in the middle of the market, sacks were lying on the floor and on them lay heaps of red tomatoes, green peppers, and dark red radishes. The vendors would announce their wares in loud voices in a funny mixture of bad Hebrew, bad Arabic, and some Yiddish. On the right, in the little wooden shacks, other vendors were selling old clothes and shoes which they displayed in the best manner in front of their doors. Here Beduin, some of them dressed festively and some of them wearing old Army coats and no shoes, were walking about this collection of old attire looking for something cheap they would like. The vendors must have picked up some Arabic words in the past year, for they were seasoning their Yiddish with them.

"*Chud a-gild* coat. Very *gild*," a vendor was saying to an Arab whose eyes happened to have rested on an English Army coat from the First World War. "How much?" asked the Beduin. "Tree Brot," said the vendor exhibiting nine fat fingers in the air. The Beduin was willing to give him five. The vendor was offended and he came down on the Arab with a barrage of salesmanship which when translated would sound something like "You thinking I produce money from this? This coat fresh very fresh. You no want me? I say nine, but for you, eight. You put eyes on coat and not. Maybe I am crazy?" The Beduin didn't say much. He just pulled out a five-pound bill and, after handing it over, took the coat. The vendor made a face, but it was clear he was happy. Whichever way you look at it, he still must have made four pounds on the coat.

Next door, the same story was repeating itself. The shopkeeper wanted nine fingers in the air and the Arab offered only four fingers. "Tufis, gib du gelt," said the vendor finally in his Arabic and added, "Arbiten dien yatem ayeh." Suddenly he turned to a well-dressed Beduin who had appeared and, almost embracing him, said, "Shalom, Sheikh. I have kosik yofi coat for you. From London. I buying this on purpose mit shein you. Shu/ what yof. *Adu gild*. We, how much, how much? One word." The Sheikh tried on the coat and said, "three pounds." "No sir," said the vendor impatiently, "how much how much, one word." The Sheikh offered three pounds. "I jank. You want I have Sheikh, between how much. One word." For the third time, the Beduin offered three pounds. "Wonder. Give money," said the vendor. The Sheikh gave him a ten-pound bill and pinched up the coat and the vendor counted off six pounds and started to turn away to another customer. The Arab pulled him by his sleeve and in a quiet voice said, "One more pound." The vendor peeled off another bill and gave it to him laughing. "Sheikh," he said, "You have a yiddishe kop. I can't make bargains with you."

From the clothes market, we went east to the great animal market at the end of town. A municipal official was standing there collecting 25 piastres for each ass and half a pound for each camel entering the market. They stood there, the noble camels, these desert ships, looking ahead indifferently and chewing their cud. Some of them were nicely shaven and some of them were decorated with colourful saddles, and others still were tatooed with nice, ornamental lines. Black goats and fat sheep were bleating, and sweet little donkeys were standing near the big camels, moving their ears and chewing grass.

Some Beduin were walking around in a small group discussing the weather and the chances for the crops. Two Beduin were sitting on the ground in front of a sack filled with tobacco, and one of them was rolling a cigarette to taste the stuff before he bought it. The Beduin women were floating from place to place here, too, without moving their bodies, without turning their heads, and without looking at the men.

On our way out, we saw Nawaf again. He wanted to buy a camel for somebody, but 11,000 was too much, he thought. We asked an immigrant who stood nearby, selling barley, whether he raised his barley himself. It seems he didn't speak any Hebrew, for he looked at us with bewildered eyes and then turned to Nawaf and said, "Mishe, wos zill er?"

Educating Teacher

TAKING the Number Four bus at the main bus station the other day, we bumped into our schoolteacher and educator, whom we shall here call Nahum. We shook hands and we both asked at the same time, "How are you?" We thought that he hadn't changed much, although it's been over 15 years since we left school. He still looked grown up and different from us. "I almost didn't recognize you," he said. "You have changed so much." We replied awkwardly without knowing what to say.

After all what can you talk about with a teacher of yours, whom you hadn't seen for 15 years? He asked us what happened to Yitzhokele and Ronnie, and for the life of us we couldn't remember who they were.

"Ah, and what about Ruti?" he asked with an almost sly smile. Great God, these teachers never forget a thing. He still remembers the name of the girl with the black braids who used to make our heart beat whenever she passed by. We told him that she is very fat now, that she has two children, and that her husband works as an insurance company agent. Nahum looked at us with the understanding look that teachers like to use frequently, until we almost burst out laughing. "So ...," he said, "So ..." And then we were silent and didn't know what to say to each other.

The teachers and educators in our school were pedagogues with an abnormal craze for psychoanalysis. They always wanted to understand the children and they always thought they did. They thought they were much smarter and wiser than we were. Sometimes they were and sometimes they weren't. At the age of 12, we already understood their main weakness, their passion for psychology. When we would break a window, beat up a schoolmate, or steal test tubes from the physics department, and Nahum would call us to his room and ask us why we did it, we would never look for excuses or accuse others as some of the others did. We would hand our head down nicely, exhibiting the best feeling of guilt we could muster and say, "Look Nahum, now when I think about what I did, I am really sorry. But I don't know how it happened. I lost control of myself and everything became blurred in front of my eyes, and then when the blur cleared up, the window was already broken."

Nahum would never shout or punish us, as he did others, because we were a case and he loved it. He thought he understood us simply because we supplied him with carefully thought-out answers which he would take as symptoms of an unusual case. We can still see him rubbing his hands happily and mumbling, "how interesting."

And then there was the case of the diary. We used to write a diary when we were 12. And one day we had a great idea about how to avenge ourselves over our enemies and the children we didn't like without telling on them. We knocked on Nahum's door and we told him about our private diary. We told him that it was very private and very secret, and that every night our representatives were trying to break open our locker and to read it.

We asked him if he wouldn't mind keeping our diary at night and giving it back to us in the morning. But he must promise that he wouldn't read it.

Of course he promised, and of course he read it. Every day we would write in our diary the real naked truth about how bad were the children we didn't like, and how good, objectively speaking, we were. And every day we would see the result of our discovery being translated into everyday life. The teacher would hate those that we hated and he loved those we loved, including us. He never imagined that somebody was pulling his leg. It's a pity that we didn't tell him about it when we met him on the bus. If he knew how ingenious and evil some children can be, maybe today he wouldn't believe all the diaries that children ask him to keep overnight for them.

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PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: FEBRUARY 8 TO FEBRUARY 12

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 6	0600	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0810	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1010	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	1840	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Feb. 7	0600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUES. Feb. 8	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia.
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Feb. 9	0700	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul.
	1010	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva. Paris, New York.
	1000	L.A.I.	Rome
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THURS. Feb. 10	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0840	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
FRI. Feb. 11	0800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome, Paris.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Feb. 8	1045	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Feb. 5, 1955	4.m.	ORIZABA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Feb. 12, 1955	4.m.	JERUSALEM	Marseilles.

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 39 Rehov Allenby. Telephone: 6220/7 & 63715.
JERUSALEM: 23 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Telephone: 4112.
HAIFA: 37 Ha'atzmaut Road (Hadar). Telephone: 1112.
EGYPT: Rehov Rosetti. Telephone: 1112.

Dutch: Israel Art 'Hotchpotch'

AMSTERDAM.—THE Amsterdam Municipal Museum is exhibiting the works of modern Israel painters this month. Over the Museum's entrance the Israel flag is flying side by side with the flags of Holland, the city of Amsterdam and the U.S. (because of a simultaneous American exhibition).

The show is a kind of return visit for the extremely successful exhibition of Dutch art in Israel last year. It is due to the initiative of the director of the Amsterdam Municipal Museum, Jhr. W. J. Sandberg, who accompanied the Dutch exhibition to Israel.

The exhibits — 84 pictures by ten Israel artists — were all on view at the Venice Biennale last summer, with the exception of two which are in the possession of the Museum. The artists represented are the late Leopold Krakauer, and Chaim Atar, Anna Ticho, Mordechai Ardon, Yechiel Shemi, Aharon Kahana, Bezalel Schatz, Yehezkiel Streichman, Moshe Tamir and Joseph Zaritsky.

Varied Selection

In our view too few of Leopold Krakauer's noble drawings are shown (only "The Crown of Thorns" and five similar ones), but Anna Ticho has a good and representative collection, among which are several views of the Jerusalem hills. Mordechai Ardon shows eight mostly large and weird pictures of the Chagall type which were completed only a year or two ago. Among them are "The House of the Magzid," a composition in darkest green, with only one red touch, the red of the eyes of the window frame, "The Story of Lot," the "History of a Candle," and "In the Negev," all of 1954. The last picture, a fierce, blood-red fantasy, has been purchased by the Amsterdam Municipal Museum.

Chaim Atar has a few sensitive oil paintings of children. The young Moshe Tamir shows four recent frescoes of which "Lamentation" — is particularly remarkable. Bezalel Schatz has five cubistic-futuristic compositions, the largest of which (white ellipsoids against a pale-blue background, with numerous other patches of orange, red, green, dark-blue etc.) is called "The Daughter of the Waves." Aharon Kahana, finally, has a number of primitive, as it were pre-historic linear compositions — in which the human body is seen as a combination of trapezoids. Over a week after the official opening, which was preceded by a press conference, none of the ten leading Dutch national dailies had as yet commented on or mentioned the exhibition. Only one of the three leading weeklies, the "Groene Amsterdammer," has done so, in three brief paragraphs:

We readily believe that Israel's artists industriously search for a form of their own. But if Mr. Roth (Gerald): 1.Rg8 thr. 2.Rd4++; 1.Kte3 (Kt4d, Kt5d, elc) 2.Kte4 (Kt3d, Kt5d, elc); 1.Kte4, R42).

MILKO WINS SILVERWIJK TOURNEY

The Yugoslav Master, Milko, won the annual international tourney at Beverwijk with 6½ points (out of 9) ahead of Donner and Bouwmeester (Holland) 6, Kramer (Holl.) 5½, Czerniak (Israel) and Prins (Holl.) 5, Pilnik (Argentina) and Kovacs (Austria) 4½, Pupol (Spain) and Bagema (Holl.) 3.

Dr. FILIP won the Czech championship with 13 points, ahead of Gruenfeld, Lehmann and Tatomanov and Sliwchenkov 12, Kan 12½, Spasski 12, Lichtin and Bagirov 11½, etc. Gorki — Keller 11, Forman and Bartonsko 14, Simagin 13, Mihenas and Bolesiawski 12½, etc.

"E. LASKER" c.c. CHAMPIONSHIP

The championship of the Tel Aviv "Emanuel Lasker" c.c., which is due to start shortly is expected to draw a strong contingent of masters and 1st category players. At a lightning tournament held in the club, Weiler was first with 16½ points (out of 21½), with Dr. Oved 15, Pilsichik and Sedok 14, Aloni, Kornesg and Topolberg 13, Kagan 8½, etc. A match between the club's selected and Rehovot is scheduled for February 19.

THE NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP is expected to start in March.

•

The following interesting game which has considerable theoretical value was played at the 16th DUTCH championship:

Game No. 670
Sicilian Defence
White: NEZHMETDINOV
Black: SMAKOVSKY

1.e4 c5; 2.Nf3 d6; 3.d4 cxd4; 4.Nxd4 Nf6; 5.Nc3 a6; 6.Bg5 Nbd7; 7.Bc4 b5; 8.Bb3 e6; 9.0-0 Bb7 (now he can't play Qa5 after 10.Bxb5 !); 10.Re1 Qc7; 11.Qe2 Be7; 12.Rad1 Qc8; 13.Nxb5, while after 9.—Be7 White can sacrifice the 3 on c6 with considerable advantage): 10.Rd1 a6 (Black has difficulties in developing his figures: 10.—b5; 11.Bd3 e5; 12.Nf5 ! Bxf5; 13.exf5 Nc5; 14.Qe3 Qc8; 15.Bxc5 ! dxc5; 16.Rxd8+ Rxd8; 17.Qe8 Qc7; 18.Rd1 Kxe8; 19.Rxd8+ Kf7; 20.Rd1 Qc8; 21.Bc7 Rd8; 22.Bg6 Qe7; 23.Qxe7+ Kxe7; 24.Kxb2 Rd8; 25.Rd1 Ke7; 26.Rd6 b5; 27.Rd7+ Ke6; 28.g3 h4; 29.Bxd4 Rc8; 30.Rxb5+ Kf7; 31.Rd5+ Kf6; 32.Rxc5 Rb8; 33.Kf2+ Kf7; 34.f4. Black resigns.

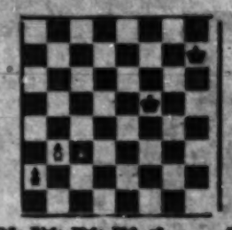
CHESS

February 4, 1955

Tribune No. 859
L. KELSON, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke8; Rd8, Re2; Bd3, Bd1; Kd7, Kt3; Pe7 (6)
Ke4; Kt7, Rb8; Kb4; Pa5, 7d, d2, d4, d7, e5, g5. (8)
WHITE MAYES IN THREE

Problem No. 860
A. GERSTMAN, USSR
3rd Pr. "Shachmaty," 1952



Kf7; Rb6; Rb6; Pb5, c6. (3)
Kf5; Bh3; Pa5, b4. (3)
WHITE TO PLAY AND DRAW

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 859 (Quttmann): 1.Kte6! Problem No 860 (Gerstl): 1.Re8 thr. 2.Rd4++; 1.Kte3 (Kb3d, Kb5d, elc) 2.Kte4 (Kb3d, Kb5d, elc); 1.Kte4, R42).

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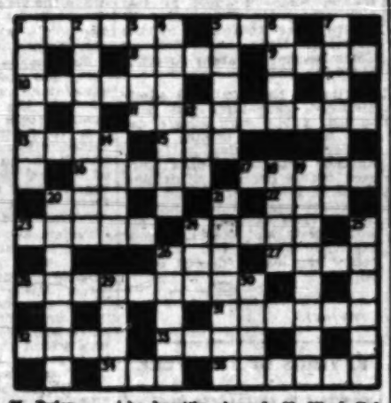
White: NEZHMETDINOV
Black: SMAKOVSKY

1.e4 c5; 2.Nf3 d6; 3.d4 cxd4; 4.Nxd4 Nf6; 5.Nc3 a6; 6.Bg5 Nbd7; 7.Bc4 b5; 8.Bb3 e6; 9.0-0 Bb7 (now he can't play Qa5 after 10.Bxb5 !); 10.Re1 Qc7; 11.Qe2 Be7; 12.Rad1 Qc8; 13.Nxb5, while after 9.—Be7 White can sacrifice the 3 on c6 with considerable advantage): 10.Rd1 a6 (Black has difficulties in developing his figures: 10.—b5; 11.Bd3 e5; 12.Nf5 ! Bxf5; 13.exf5 Nc5; 14.Qe3 Qc8; 15.Bxc5 ! dxc5; 16.Rxd8+ Rxd8; 17.Qe8 Qc7; 18.Rd1 Kxe8; 19.Rxd8+ Kf7; 20.Rd1 Qc8; 21.Bc7 Rd8; 22.Bg6 Qe7; 23.Qxe7+ Kxe7; 24.Kxb2 Rd8; 25.Rd1 Ke7; 26.Rd6 b5; 27.Rd7+ Ke6; 28.g3 h4; 29.Bxd4 Rc8; 30.Rxb5+ Kf7; 31.Rd5+ Kf6; 32.Rxc5 Rb8; 33.Kf2+ Kf7; 34.f4. Black resigns.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Its master pulls the strings. 8. Creature left without a pound. 9. Rose to be a deity. 10. Biblical harrier? 11. A person with a broken leg may be useful to mother. 13. Good fellow. 12. Something to sing. 15. Utter the word "when"? 16. I get on both sides of the plant. 17. A pang from a heathen. 20. Insect obviously smaller than a tarantula. 22. Mr. Malenkov's first name. 23. Careful spender. 24. Stirring club? 26. Just the sort of garden for a party? 27. On which you're jittery. 28. The top dog has it. 31. Not so far. 33. Living food? 35. A letter to "20 Across." 34. Has to be different. 35. Ruler.

DOWN. — 1. Pam's pa in 8. America? 2. Some of them come with old age. 3. You may eat them inch by inch! 4. Crime of a senator? 5. Often the work of an immature writer. 6. Thanks a team for a cab. 7. Casual-power vehicle? 12. Person who deprives many of fulfilment? 14. Possibly nasty sort of room. 18. Not a sweet plant. 19. Policeman who may be a danger to me. 20. Where the traffic goes up and down. 21. Do you wrench it out of the tool-box? 24. Well-known salt container. 25. Earthy animal 26. May be heartily plagued. 29. Nigel Balchin's talent? 30. Valley.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

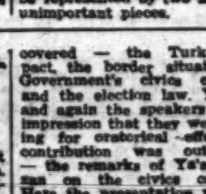
ACROSS. — 1. Trojan. 5. Red. 8. Loar. 9 Rock. 10. Pillow. 11. Eye-opener. 13. Rigs. 15. Elm. 16. Inlay. 17. Asset (Tessa). 20. Inn. 22. Ale. 23. Angel. 24. R.E.A.-20. 26. Sam. 27. Bren. 29. Registrar. 31. Mooing. 33. Idle. 35. Lids. 36. Ire. 38. Shoddy.

DOWN. — 1. Tuppers. 2. Opiting. 3. Al-o-e. 4. New Year. 5. Broom. 6. Trug (to type). 7. Furnace. 12. Ely. 14. Anne. 15. Sane. 19. Slow time. 21. Incense. 23. Demands. 24. Bar. 25. Brogue. 26. Silt. 28. Idea. 30. (tea) Rose.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A STUDY



THE above interesting hand is taken from a current edition of the Bridge World. It contains a couple of unusual features.

South plays six hearts. West leads the jack of clubs, which is won with the queen; the next trick goes to West's ace of hearts, and the heart return is taken in declarer's hand, both opponents following suit.

How should declarer continue from here on? The hand seethes with squeezing possibilities, depending on the location of the two high diamond honours and the whereabouts of the spade queen.

Our readers are kindly requested to submit their suggestions to the Tel Aviv Office of The Jerusalem Post by Tuesday, February 8.

STAR-GAZING

THE first heavenly body to appear in the twilight is the planet Jupiter (rather high in the east today, and in the southeast toward the end of the month). At magnitude — it is 21,15 times brighter than Castor and Pollux, the two first-magnitude stars beside it.

The equal brightness and striking proximity of Castor and Pollux suggested a tale of Greek mythology. When Castor fell in battle, Pollux, his immortal brother, appealed to his father Zeus to confer immortality upon Castor as well. The plea was refused, and Pollux chose to join his brother in the underworld. Both were raised among the stars to commemorate the love they bore for each other.

Special mention should be made of Canopus which is not visible north of Israel. In the middle of February it can be seen due south, six degrees above the horizon, at about eight o'clock. Next to Sirius, known to every star-gazer, Canopus is the brightest "fixed" star in the entire sky (it is actually even brighter than Sirius, but much further away from us. The distance to Sirius is only nine light years).

Venus continues to adorn the morning sky where, on the 21st, the keen eye will discern Mercury close to the very narrow sickle of the old moon.

J. ENGIRA

KINORI RADIO
PHILIPS
KINORI

Menorah for London

Bezalel in Jerusalem has on show the monumental Menorah (above) which the Israel Trade Unions are going to present to the London Trade Union House. The candelabrum weighing 120 kgs., was executed by the pupils of Velpert's metal-work class. The execution is magnificent, but the design, enlivened only by spiky lettering, looks rather stern and forbidding. The inscription reads "Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem: They shall Prosper that Love Thee."

Hungarian Children's Art

A collection of Hungarian children's painting is on exhibition at the Beit Hahalutzot in Rehavia. My strongest impression was the absolute lack of national individuality. But for two drawings of Hungarian dancers, these water-colours could have originated from a primary school in semi-urban surroundings anywhere in Europe or America. However, while almost all are the work of teen-agers, their conception is typical for the eight or nine-years-old in other parts of the world.

Your reviewer saw the same travelling exhibition in the Russian Zone of Vienna some years ago and he noted with interest that the selection had been severely expurgated. The majority of the pictures shown in Vienna had political themes, while in the few that were left for Jerusalem, the red-white-and-green flags outnumber the red ones.

Krakauer Exhibition

The Krakauer Memorial Exhibition at the Bezalel Museum draws record crowds, but there are surprisingly few sales. After all, no better investment than the acquisition of a Krakauer drawing can be imagined. *S.F.M.*

Knispel Shows Unusual Promise

EVEN in the large collection of Young Israel Painters (Tel Aviv Museum at the beginning of the season) the unusual gifts of Gershon Knispel made themselves felt and his outstanding talent is fully confirmed by his first one-man show at the Mikra Studio.

Knispel is only 22 years old, was born in Germany and has lived here since he was three. He studied at the Bezalel School in Jerusalem where he had the good fortune to learn the craft of painting from such a master-technician as Mordechai Ardon. In 1954 he gained the Hermann Struck Prize.

The young painter is a realist and somewhat gloomy. There is an air of melancholy over all his almost monochrome work although in the actual manipulation of paint — as can be noted in the depiction of the carpet and background in "Sitting Boy" (No. 6) — he is most dextrous. He is an excellent draughtsman, sensitive and observant, and what is rare in so young a practitioner, he is able to organize the space of a large canvas. The "Street at Sunset" with its group of figures with a dog in the foreground and several points of interest has been woven into a telling and convincing design. His portraits are again the result of keen observation and convey character, although they too are tinged with sadness.

Knispel is only at the very start of what promises to be an important artistic career.

(Illustration on Page 6)

Collectors' Paintings

IT was a good idea to re-open the renovated and improved Pavilion of the Painters & Sculptors Association (Alharizi Street) with an exhibition of paintings of foreign and local artists loaned by a number of Israel collectors. If only for curiosity to see what their neighbours possess, people are coming in droves to the Pavilion which, for such a long time, failed to attract the gallery-goer.

This is an interesting exhibition and it is somewhat of a surprise to find that collectors here, notably a certain Dr. Hecht of Haifa, possess some important works by important painters. Monet, Pissarro, Modigliani, Picasso, Pascin, Kokoschka, Eduard Pignon, Minchine are among the artists in the Hecht collection and many of them are fine examples, too. The Modigliani drawings are beautiful, as is the Minchine portrait, and there are two interesting oils by Frans Gruber and a fine Max Band portrait. There is even a Courbet in the show, a small landscape owned by Dr. I. Kopelovitz of Haifa. There is an excellent example of Jacob Adler's work (from the A. Lisiai collection, Haifa) and M. Bar-David (again from Haifa) shows a number of interesting works by Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Franz Marc and an excellent small still-life by the U.S. painter Milton Avery.

Dr. A. Loeb, S. Aronds and M. Kolger are Tel Aviv collectors who own many good works — foreign and local. Most of the local paintings come from the collection of A. Rabani of Ramat-Gan, a most [illegible] *EVOS HEMMERLITH*

generous supporter of Israel art. Good examples of the work of Kasilsky (who is well represented in the show), Streichman, Kahana, Ticho, Oliniki and the Israel Artists' Haim Ben Nov and Lea Nikel who recently showed their works here, come from the Rabani collection. All the sculpture, except for one piece, also come from the Rabani collection, including two beautiful pieces by Hans Orlof.

In general, the organisers of the exhibition did not do as well as they might have done with the Israel contribution. More and more interesting works were surely available, and it was absurd to allow such leading artists as Mokady and Rubin to be represented by two small and unimportant pieces. *S.W.*

(Continued in next column)

Radio Review

Knesset Broadcasts Oratorical

MEMBERS of the Knesset last week evinced an interest in the programme 'The Knesset and its Committees.' This weekly feature is of great importance and it must be no easy task to walk the tightrope of political susceptibilities. In any case, it is often an impossible undertaking to compress the week's parliamentary discussions into 15-20 minutes, including recorded excerpts. Mr. Rahman Aranne is reported to have announced that plans were in hand to broadcast a daily account when the Knesset is in session. This innovation may not be immediately forthcoming, primarily owing to technical difficulties — but in any case it would not be a bad idea to postpone the inauguration of the daily broadcasts until after the elections.

There are many listeners who would welcome a nightly summary of Knesset proceedings, and the value of these would be enhanced if they were broadcast the same day. Thus 10.45-11 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings could be devoted to Knesset reports. If broadcasts of Knesset proceedings are deferred for a day, much interest is lost by their having already been reported in the Press.

In England the B.B.C. broadcasts a nightly summary and once a week Members of Parliament (in party rotation) come to the microphone to sum up the week's sittings. One major difference there is that direct recordings from Parliament are completely banned. In Israel, the actual excerpts liven up the broadcasts, although the impression is often conveyed that the members of the Knesset speak more to the absent listener (or reader) than to their fellow-legislators.

Last week's broadcast in the series was a case in point. Several interesting topics were covered — the Turkish-Iraqi pact, the border situation, the Government's civics campaign and the election law. Yet time and again the speakers left the impression that they were striving for oratorical effect. One contribution was outstanding — the remarks of Ya'acov Hazan on the civics campaign. Here the presentation was cool and factual, the very model of what we expect from a speech in the legislative assembly.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the finance committee of the French National Assembly recently rejected the estimates for the radio and television services as a protest against the 'lack of objectivity' in its news broadcasts. Apparently there have been increasing complaints that the Government's policies are always put in a favourable light and Mr. Mendes-France's opponents have been claiming that this is part of his public relations campaign. Could that happen here?

• • •

The first edition of the new agricultural magazine (I hesitate to call it 'Clods' — the English translation of the title) was a pleasant surprise. Instead of one of the heavy and dull interview-type series with which we are inundated, this magazine proved fascinating in content and slick in presentation. The programme is to be broadcast monthly and promises well.

Thanks are due all round for the Lionel Hampton broadcast — and for the Saturday repeat for the benefit of those parts of the country which suffered from an electricity cut on the first occasion. Jam is seldom heard over Kol Yisrael (just occasionally slipping in among the spring selections and the South American rhythms) and it was good to know that every effort was made to enable listeners to share the event. The announcer, swamped rather out of her depth but it was interesting to feel the audience carried away by the remarkable performance. *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 360, 31.5 & 49.9 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow): 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 6.00, 6.35, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 1.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.05 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 M. Music (R). Items. 12.30 "Military Marches" (R). 12.55 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.30 Break for Music. 3.30 Kaleidoscope (Rabbit). 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.50 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 3 (Rachmaninov); Concerto for Orchestra (Bartok). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.20 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 7.15 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 8.50 Friday Night Concert: Overture: "Roman Carnaval" (Berlioz). The Boston Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Serge Koussevitsky. String Serenade (Dvorak) the Royal Hall Orchestra. Conductor: Boyd Neel; Piano Concerto in G. Leo Kisad (Ravel). Soloist: Walter Gieseking. Conductor: Ernest Ansermet. Symphony No. 4 (Sibelius), the Philharmonia Orchestra. Conductor: Herbert von Karajan. 10.30 Items (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

Haifa Only: 7.00 Morning Concert: German Dances, K.471 (Mozart); Serenade (Martinu); Little Suite for Orchestra (Brahms), 8.40 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.40 Concert Hall: Piano Trio No. 3 (Haydn); Sirius Quintet K.516 (Mozart). 11.50 Curtain Up: "The Merry Wives of Windsor." 12.30 Items (R). 1.00 Theatre and Concert Hall Repertoire. 1.30 Studio. 4.00 Variety Programme. 4.30 Opera: "Dalibor" (Smetana) Act II. 5.05 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.05 Maxwell and Mistetch Milka. 9.35 Concert: Violin Concerto (Glazunov); Concert Piece for Piano & Orchestra (Weber). 10.35 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

427, 360, 224, 210, 49.9 & 31.5 M.

English News: 1.35 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 8.00 p.m.

VERSCHAVE HOUR: (32.5, 24.9 & 49.9 M.): 5.45 p.m. Programme for Tomorrow. 6.00 French. 7.00 Latino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 6.45 Rumanian. 8.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL HON LAGOLA: (31.5 M.): Today: 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 On Behalf of Israel. 11.45 Persons Immortalia, his 70th death anniversary. Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.30 The Songs of David Sahard. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 Midrash Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (44.4, 328, 328 & 205 M.): TODAY: 4.30 Opening. 5.15 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C.—HEBREW BROADCASTS: 196.08, 30.96 & 30.10 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News, Parliamentary Review, British Affairs, Newsreel; Music, News Talk, Press Review.

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Florence Oversimplifies Line

By Alison Settle

FLORENCE, (OPIE).—AT the Italian fashion shows held last summer in Florence, the Florentine couture designers were asked by American make-up and store to simplify the lines because complicated fashioning prevented them from being mass-copied at economic prices.

The result of this need to reconcile high fashion with a proportion of these traders, so important to Italy's textile prosperity, is that at the Ninth Italian Fashion Show, now being held in Florence, many of the dress houses have adopted a silhouette that seems oversimplified. This is the tent dress, or, as the Americans call it, a "Mother Hubbard." The fabric is cut like a widening cone from a scooped line on the shoulders, formed of an interlacing like a necklace, of braid straw, of velvet ribbons or of flowers. From this, the fabric falls to a hemline which may be ten feet wide for a day dress, or ten yards for an evening dress, and which varies according to fashion house in being anything from ten inches to 15 off the ground.

The rival outline is the same as shown in Rome a few days earlier, a princess body which moulds the bosom and diminutive waist to the hips. Here a belt, a firm banding or sash, marks the dropped line from which the skirt begins, often widening into a vast frou-frou of flounces.

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JOLE Veneziani, favourite designer of American buyers, calls this outline a "nightgown silhouette" and provides a removable belt which matches the neckline round the shoulders. Marucelli likes to use this silhouette, but calls it "the monk's cloak." Myrlcue uses it for beautiful hand-blocked fabrics, rich in design and colouring.

Many dresses intended for summertime wear are sleeveless and immensely deep caped collars are stiffened and rounded to counter-balance a very wide hemline. Veneziani, who shows a superb collection, gives them three-dimensional depth by pin-pleating white organza very closely to a depth of two inches, then binding the edges of these big collars in flat contrasting fabrics. This produces a lovely effect of lightness. Some have ribbons slotted through the close pleating of the diaphanous fabrics.

• • •

OTHER big, stiffened cape collars by this designing house are delicately embroidered in Chinese silk flowers. The designer Schuberth shows similar pastel-toned Chinese embroideries to decorate the rib seams of umbrella-shaped skirts.

A three dimensional look to fine fabrics which weigh very little, is given by surface flocking, an effect particularly lovely in snow-like white flock on white nylon. This is often over-printed with delicate pastel flowers. Carosa, in an applauded collection, makes these into dance dresses with skirts that widen to immense width below fingertip depth; above that line, the body is closely moulded.

The greatest interest in the Florentine collections lies, however, not so much in formal dressy as in gay, casual knitwear. Skin-tight pants are shown below a wealth of cotton knitted pullovers, often horizontally striped in rose, tangerine blue, and violet tones. Swimsuits are shown below cotton blouson jackets, boyish, tightened-in round the hips. For these, the brilliant colours, interesting fabrics, and unfinhibited design bring constant applause.

• • •

EACH collection is lengthy because, in order to finance parades, dress designers show, first, a collection made from the fabrics of a sponsoring textile mill, next the couture collection, and finally another set of models made in yet another mill's fabrics. The showings are centralised at the two great palaces of Florence, the Pitti and the Strozzi, with a wealth of flowers, superb backgrounds and a vast amount of space. Despite the size of the palaces, this season so many new buyers from countries far afield and so many foreign Press observers have attended the Florentine showings, that it has been hard for the organisers to find sufficient seats for all. This should not occur, as the famous White Hall of the Pitti Palace, where the runway for the models is set up, is enormous. But Florence does not yet treat these collections professionally, as do Paris and London, regarding them as a great social pleasure. The city combines social entertaining with business, with the result that some of the most important buyers have found it hard to get a seat among the Florentine socialites, the staff of hotels and the friends of dress and accessory firms. The clothes, however, can be seen afterwards at the Strozzi Palace, where, in rooms built at the end of the Fifteenth Century, among furnishings of the greatest magnificence, each designer has a room where his own model girls may show privately to buyers.

Dior's Daring Neckline

By Barbara Miller

PARIS, (UP).—FASHION Czar Christian Dior almost bared the feminine bosom this week with the most daring evening neckline in years.

At the same time he completely banished it from sight by day.

Dior unveiled a new "A" line for 1955 spring fashions at his swank showing on Tuesday that put him on both sides of the fence in the great battle of the bosom in French Haute Couture.

The "A" line for day wear begins at the neck with a silhouette that flares out like the letter "A" to the hemline, completely by-passing the bosom.

But for night, his wide-plunging "V" necklines barely contained the bosom, pushed almost up to shoulder height by breathless corsetting.

In the daytime "A" line, the rigid corsetting contained the bust and torso in an unbroken line, skirts started from the hip-bone or lower and fell to just below the knee, as last year.

For cocktail and night wear, skirt lengths dropped by stages to the ankle.

"A sensitive evolution, not a revolution," was how Dior described his new "A" line, which seemed much more graceful than last year's ill-fitting "poor waist" sheath.

Before the Dior showing the score stood at three to one in favour of bringing back the bosom which he banished into fashions last year.

The fashions thus far were by Leslie Mangrin, Jean Patou and Pierre Balmain. Jacques Heim, only exponent of the 1954 flat look, hangs his shapeless sheaths from the shoulder without a bulge or indentation.

Several big houses, such as Jacques Fath and Hubert de Givenchy, still have not shown what they will do with it, but Dior's word often is law.

Good Grooming

A BEAUTIFUL face and a perfect body are gifts of God, and not all of us are so blessed. But there's much you can do to help things along. The secret — good grooming.

If you get into the habit of taking daily care you will never need a complete overhaul, and you will at all times look your best. Really well-groomed women know that some beauty tasks must be performed daily, while others need only weekly attention.

Daily musts: bath or shower, deodorant, manicure, touch-up and hand massage, hair brush, skin cleansing and stimulation, cream application. Exercise and walks. Rest and relaxation.

Weekly (Ten-Day) Special: shampoo and set, underarm and leg hair removal.

Recommended Monthly: facial, pedicure.

Clothes should always be spotless, scarves clean and ironed, handbags and shoes brushed and polished, hems even and gloves immaculate.

There should be no straggly eyebrows, no smudged lips and no shiny nose. Make-up should only enhance natural charm and beauty — so be careful with paint and powder.

To look good is to feel good. If you are tempted, when very busy, to skip a face cleaning or put off a much needed shampoo, remember Shakespeare's advice: "Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin as self-neglect."

LIBEL BISINGER

SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN

Pocket Ash Tray Invented

By Bob Dorang

BUFFALO, N.Y. (NANA). — FOR the man who has everything — except an ash tray when he needs one — a young Buffalo electrician has invented a pocket model that guillotines burning cigarettes.

The device, called a "cigarette butter and pocket ash tray," has won patent 2,694,400 for Leonard L. Brock Jr., 38. It is a rectangular chrome steel can, smaller than your thumb. A sliding lid reveals two openings. In one, you dispose of ashes, in the cigarette butt.

Insert the cigarette in the other hole, close the sliding lid and the burning end is sliced off into the can, swiftly and neatly.

Brock, an employee of the Lackawanna Railroad, explains that people have been patenting pocket-style ash trays since 1879, but there's been nothing quite like his. He thinks that his device makes for clean disposal of butts and eliminates a fire hazard.

And, if there ever should be another tobacco shortage, the slicer would be a boon to anyone inclined to "nip 'em and save 'em."

Scrabble Is Here

EVERY few years somebody comes up with a game that creates a furore and has people staying up nights fascinated and trying to work out new angles. This time it's "Scrabble" which took the U.S. by storm when it first came out a few years back.

The architect who created it had to wait ten years before he found someone to finance production, but it caught on overnight and millions of sets were sold. There was a period when Macy's of New York was accepting orders for delivery after as much as two months.

"Scrabble" has now come to Israel, produced locally under patent from the American firm. It is out in Hebrew, English and German, so you had better come armed with a dictionary next time you are invited out.

gardening notes

MORE ABOUT HERBS

SOME of the following herbs, cultivated all over the world, have not yet won in Israel the place that they deserve.

Borage, or *Borago officinalis*, is a hairy annual which attains the height of 60 cm. While its young leaves are used to flavour salads and sauces, its attractive blue flower makes it an ornamental garden plant, and the large quantities of nectar which its secretes have won it an important place in beekeeping.

The seeds should be sown in twos or threes, 30 cm. apart, early in the spring. They germinate after eight to ten days.

Burnet, *Poterium dangulsorba (sira farbutit)* is a perennial of the rose family with pinnate leaves and deeply indented leaflets, used in salads and sauces. The greenish flowers, which have no petals, are borne in dense heads about 1.5 cm. long and wide.

The seeds, which germinate after two or three weeks, are sown in boxes or in small garden beds. The seedlings should be transplanted 30 cm. from each other when they are large enough. Five to ten plants will suffice for one family.

Chive, *Allium schoenoprasum (batzlit*, and not *krit*) belongs to the Liliaceae and is closely related to the onion. It attains a height of 20 cm. Chopped up, its slender, hollow, awl-shaped leaves are delicious in salads and in sandwiches. They should be cut down when they are 10 to 15 cm. long, leaving three or four centimetres at the base. Cut them frequently to encourage the production of new leaves.

This plant requires a good soil. It is easiest to propagate it by dividing old plants, but it may also be grown from seeds, if the latter are fresh (a year old at the most). These should be drilled in rows 15 cm. apart, in the fall or in the spring, and later transplanted or thinned out to 10-15 cm. between plants. The germination period is two weeks.

Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa (hum'a)* is a perennial that produces a radiating cluster of basal, somewhat acid leaves, which are used for salads, soups, and sauces. Always pick the outer young leaves of the basal rosettes, and you will get a continuous crop all year long.

Drill the seeds in the fall or in the spring, 30 cm. apart, or edge a bed of mixed herbs with them. Later thin out to 10-20 cm.

Borage, burnet, sorrel and chive, with cress and parsley, are the ingredients of the famous "Frankfurter Green Sauce" which is served with potatoes and other dishes.

ELIEZER FEUCHTWANGER

Year's First Local Fashion Show

Left to right: Sonya Pick in white brocade evening gown (mink banded bodice) with mink stole; Helen Tunic wears over her well cut two piece cocktail frock, a short Persian lamb jacket; Achan Inshalom is shown in a silver-blue mink jacket over her honey coloured evening frock; a yellow-white cocktail frock peeps out of the graceful black silk coat modelled by Hedy Schwartz; and Aviva Fuss looking very much the beauty queen, is in a foamy green net over silver brocade evening gown worn with white fox stole.

Photo by Alexander.

Post Fashion Reporter

WITH fashion shows now on in Paris and those in London, Rome and Florence just over, Haifa joined the ranks in presenting the first of the 1955 shows to more than 500 enthusiastic spectators at the Zion Hotel last Tuesday.

The Haifa show was not really for spring, but rather an in-between showing, for both the Scharf collection of furs and the Regina Salon suits, coats and frocks are destined for export sale.

Fox furs are enjoying a revival and Mr. Scharf has fashioned some lovely capes, jackets and stoles of blue, white and platinum fox. In broadtail, a slim, longish jacket with cape-like sleeves had a white lamb jabot to add to its elegance. A straight, slim Persian lamb coat came with a removable cape. Jackets were also shown in nutria, squirrel, and wonderous silver-blue mink.

Full-length coats in beautiful warm-looking Alaskan brown seal, a reversible Russian broadtail and graceful nutria, all were fashioned to meet the relaxed line that adds a good measure of fragile femininity to the severity of frocks and suits.

Working together, Scharf and Regina produced a beige wool coat with leopard trim that was most effective. Here the shoes by the Hoenberger Salon were of brown suede with a leopard bow set perkily at the side of the instep, and Pauline Zmigrod's hat, which also used the same skin, was a perfect complement to a smart outfit. In a wide, black rips coat, a white lamb scarf fitted flatly into the wide, stand-off coat collar. A long, mink tie on a green wool coat was another of the distinguished Regina coats.

Regina's beautifully cut suits fitted the mannequins perfectly and were all of a quiet elegance. A black, afternoon suit, with just the slightest nipped-in waist, was distinguished by Hapsina Weiller's granite ball-buttons that were also used on the suede pumps. It was worn with a forward-worn beret.

A lovely model was a blue woollen frock with a very wide, pleated skirt worn with stiffened petticoat, that had an enormous white, standing shawl collar that draped around the shoulders and was caught in front through a band of the material. A variant in cocktail frocks had a slim skirt with a full bodice held up by rhinestone straps.

Hoenberger's shoes were extremely attractive. They featured low side cuts, high — but not too high — heels, and were extremely well fitted. His only flat-heeled sabot was in an original shade of purple with gold trim. Blonde kid with cut-out toe and side crossing was an attractive model.

Hapsina Weiller used lots of locally made ceramics for her jewellery, as well as clusters of rhinestones and brilliants that are so popular. All her jewellery was well suited to the clothes and the particular mannequin who wore them.

"Celophane jersey" something new in hat materials was used by Pauline Zmigrod for a wonderful, large, pancake hat in black. She used jersey most successfully in a number of bonnets and berets, and she has a way of sticking an unruly feather in the back of a hat that is most pert. Her head bands nestled attractively on the perfect coiffeur which the Bercovits Salon had achieved.

Handbags by "Ha'arnak" ran to the smaller, flatter shapes that go so well with the present styles. The make-up artist was Judith Muller.

Alexander Yahalomi acted as *conferencier*, good humouredly unseating some males for footwearyy women who made up the overflow audience. Carpets for the very long mannequins' runway were loaned by Kahn & Lubarsky.

Our apologies to any of our friends who were unable to see our Fashion Show at the Zion Hotel as all tickets were sold out. Models on view at:

DRESSES: **Regina Salon** 9 Rehov Nordau, HAIFA.

FURS: **S. Scharf** 15 Rehov Nordau, HAIFA. JERUSALEM: The Pillars.

Grapefruit Recipes from Holland

By Our Dutch Correspondent

MOLLY Lyons Bar-David may forgive me if for once I poach upon her premises and want to give the 'J.P.' housewives some food recipes. But let me reassure her, I do not intend to set myself up as a competitor: I merely took down these recipes from Mrs. R. Lotgering-Hillebrand, the foremost Dutch cookery specialist, at a press conference organised by the Israel Citrus Marketing Board in Amsterdam.

The Israel Citrus Marketing Board in Holland — in the persons of Messrs. Schwarz and Maisel — had the original idea of launching the new season of the sale of Israel citrus by inviting the press — mostly editors of the women's pages — to a demonstration of the manifold uses of the Israel grapefruit in the fashionable Carlton Hotel. The Jaffa orange is so well-known and so popular in Holland that it hardly needs any more propaganda. Not so the Israel grapefruit—or grapefruit in general — which is still considered a luxury, or at any rate something unusual. And, as the Dutch proverb says, "What the peasant does not know, he does not eat."

In addition the Board had secured the enthusiastic services of Mrs. Lotgering-Hillebrand, who for at least a quarter of a century has advised the Dutch housewife — as a teacher in schools of Domestic Science, in her cook books, and last but not least in her weekly or bi-weekly radio-talks.

Yellow Flower-Pot

When we entered the room where the press conference was to be given we found not only chairs and little tables for ourselves, but also a long table with a goodly number of very appetising dishes of greatly varying appearance. Our table was decorated with a flower-pot containing yellow narcissus. We looked closer, and saw that the flower-pot was actually one half of the rind of a grapefruit, notched at the brim. This made a very pleasing effect, especially since the colour exactly matched that of the narcissus.

"It is well worth making propaganda for grapefruit," Mrs. Lotgering-Hillebrand started her talk, "because they are so tasty, so healthy, and can be put to so many various uses. They also come in extremely handy if unexpected guests turn up.

The first things we learned was how to cut a grapefruit the way it is done in the best restaurants. Two waiters from the Carlton Hotel entered in full dress and each started peeling a grapefruit with the special grapefruit knife that has a curved blade — around and around taking care never to break the long, thin peel. The grapefruit was then hauled and cut into sections, the pulp removed and the fruit put into a fruit-glass. It can then be served either plain or with the addition of sherry, creme de menthe, cherry brandy or cognac and decorated with a few slices of a small red apple.

Meanwhile, with our tea, we had all been served, by way of *petits-fours*, a candied sugar-coated grapefruit segment. Several of these were also used to decorate a lemon or orange custard which was on view on the table. (Grapefruit juice itself can also be used as an ingredient for a custard, with water semolina and sugar.) Then we were served a glass of grapefruit juice, with a stuffed olive on the brim, to be dropped into the glass at the moment of drinking, for special flavour.

Grapefruit juice is also excellently suited to neutralise certain rich baked dishes and makes them more easily digestible. A segment of grapefruit, squeezed out over the dish, forms a very good accompaniment to fried fish, roast duck, stew, etc., you can use either juice or segments. Grapefruit segments, for instance, were rolled inside thin pancakes, folded into six, and then sprinkled with moist brown sugar.

Not Known Here

A special Israel dish, we were told, was Steak Israel: a small beefsteak (small at least according to Dutch notions of a daily portion), on top of which was placed a lightly grilled skinned grapefruit segment. According to Mrs. Lotgering Steak Israel was a suggestion for a first course.

Among the desserts was a fruit salad of grapefruit, apricot, banana and apple, and a Grapefruit a la Russe. The latter consists of the sweetened flesh of the fruit, which has been cut loose, cooled, and later has been decorated with whipped cream to which some maraschino has been added. A third possibility is Grapefruit Curacao, with curacao, kirsch and lemon juice.

Very popular was the Grapefruit Surprise. Ice cream is placed in the empty rind of a grapefruit, covered with egg-yolk foam beaten stiff with much sugar. All this is placed for a very short time in a hot oven or under a grill. The ice cream is prevented from melting from below by the thick rind, from above by the yolk foam.

We were offered many other nice grapefruit dishes to taste. And in case some of us had been too greedy, we were all offered an illustrated pamphlet, "Slimming with Grapefruit," published by the Jaffa Publicity Department in London and giving "simple and pleasant diets for those who want to slim the Jaffa way."

Those who have not quite understood my recipes — about which I am not too clear myself — might write to the Citrus Marketing Board for further details.

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Buyers' Guide
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★

To Those Who Care
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Annual Refrain
AND if listened to, yours will be a shining new wardrobe if you send things to KESHET now. Purim is just around the corner and Passover only a month later — when you'll want to have the whole household glistening. It takes time to do — don't be a last minute struggler — visit your nearest KESHET Branch now.

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Scrub If You Must
BUT if you do—do it with SYNTABON the all-purpose cake detergent, that gets down to every household chore and takes care of it with short shrift. SYNTABON should be on every grocer's shelves. If for any reason you do not find it, please write to the makers: NECA, 25b Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, giving them the name of your nearest dealer.

Holiday Means Eliminated
"HAG" — means holiday and the next one that will catch you up is Purim. To eliminate the moans PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK has a plan that meets you half-way. Bank any amount, from IL.10 up, and at the end of ten months you will have your savings plus interest — and if you need additional funds to make a dream come true — the Bank will grant you a loan for an equal amount. Repayment in ten further instalments. Don't hesitate — step in at the nearest branch of the Discount Bank — you'll be so pleased you joined the new "Hag" Savings Plan.

★

Spring Around The Corner
AND there's an atelier just off the main road that has a clue to what will be wanted this coming season. PELEMAN at 12 Rehov Hess (ground-floor — no shop), Tel Aviv, has much to chose from in dresses, jackets, coats, shirts, blouses. Cocktail frocks are a speciality. But most exciting for young mothers-to-be — maternity clothes fashioned for you by Mrs. Peleman.

★

Budget-Wise
SERIOUS cooks delight in producing delicacies that not only point up their culinary art but show how clever they can stick to a budget. There's nothing on the market today that can keep you closer to the mark than quality FRIONOR. Fish fillets, fresh frozen, hygienically packed (see that the packet carries the blue FRIONOR markings) is the basis of a balanced budget.

THE LAWRENCE LEGEND

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA. By Richard Aldington. Collins, London. 30/-.

By HAROLD NICOLSON

Until I met T. E. Lawrence I had not realized how conventional were my conceptions of good behaviour. At school, I had been taught that a man should be loyal, compassionate, truthful, modest and sincere. I was surprised when little Lawrence, who was deficient in these qualities, was produced as a hero.

His disloyalty reminded one of the boy who would suck up to the headmaster and then sneak to him about what went on in the school. Even when he became a Colonel, he was not the sort of Colonel whom one would gladly leave alone in the office when confidential papers were lying on the desk. So sensitive a man, it seemed to me, ought to have possessed a finer sense of mercy; when, in his gentle voice, he told tales of massacre, his lips assumed an ugly curl. His habit of telling lies was almost pathological. His affectations were so intricate and diverse that they became a nuisance to his friends. His vanity was such that he would weave cocoons of stratagem around it, even as drug addicts arrange devices in the hope of rendering their ecstasy more subtle and prolonged. I was not at all attracted by his creepy ways.

Spell of the Camel

Yet I have always been interested in the Lawrence legend, having watched its propagation and its growth. He was himself a master of advertisement and realised quite early that mystery was news. The public had become bored by the spectacle of the massed, muddied, immobile armies on the European fronts and were entranced by the vision of a blue-eyed, white-robed undergraduate dashing alone across deserts creating kingdoms as he went. The English, moreover, are liable to become crazed by the spell of Arabia: people who can glance at the Parthenon with indifference, experience, when they see a camel, spasms of delight. Those who did not share in the worship were blamed for being stuffy, cynical or old-fashioned; and I quite see that it is difficult today for all those statesmen, admirals, field-marshals, air-marshals, historians, schoolmasters and novelists to admit that their enthusiasm was exaggerated or misplaced. Thus Mr. Richard Aldington's Lawrence of Arabia will cause pain and anger to many decent men.

It is a dreary and a sour book. It is depressing to see a writer of such talent devoting to demolition the time and trouble which could more usefully have been applied to constructive work. A few drops of lemon-juice are well enough for an occasional sprinkle: but nobody wants to sit down to eat a whole enormous lemon with a spoon. Mr. Aldington justifies his indictment on the ground that it was composed "in the service of truth."

A CONTROVERSIAL BOOK

Furious arguments accompany the publication, this week, of "Lawrence of Arabia." Maintaining that the Arab contribution to the first World War was trifling, R. Aldington charges Lawrence with "exaggerated, faked, and boastful" reports about himself. Others disagree with this evaluation, notably Basil Liddell Hart, the well-known military commentator, Sir Ronald Storrs, Robert Graves, and Lord Vansittart, who rally to the support of the romantic hero who died 20 years ago.

That surely is an excellent aim, but there is no reason why it should render a man disagreeable. I am not suggesting that Mr. Aldington is, apart from a few minor slips, inaccurate: while not departing from veracity, he makes the very most of all unfavourable fact. I am suggesting only that in his fury he has missed the point. It is as if someone were to describe Shakespeare's atrocious table manners at the Mermaid tavern, while omitting to mention that he also wrote plays. As I turned the acid pages of this wearisome book, the wish arose within me to defend Lawrence against so mean an enemy.

Onesided Picture

There was, in the first place, his surprising courage. Being myself a cowardly man, I regard courage as a virtue so radiant that it should blind us to minor faults. Mr. Aldington scarcely notices that Lawrence was very brave. There was, in the second place, the will-power by which he was able to dominate difficult and dangerous men. To Mr. Aldington this magnificent resolve appears either as personal ambition, or as an incidental attribute possessed by a "watchful and clever adventurer." In the third place, Lawrence taught the professionals the value of irregular warfare, a method practised with much profit in World War II. In the fourth place, he succeeded, better than any other man, in fortifying the desire of the Arabs to achieve their independence. Mr. Aldington admits this achievement, but contends that it was a serious historical mistake. And in the fifth place Lawrence was a scholar and a man of letters. Mr. Aldington dismisses his intellectual attainments as little more than those of "a typical Oxford aesthete," and his writing as "the clever patter and pictures of a glib showman untroubled by the majesty of truth." Such sneers are wrong.

T. E. Lawrence was cursed with a neurotic and infinitely complicated character, and one which cannot be judged by conventional standards. Mr. Aldington is probably correct in attributing his retreat from his own personality, his plunge into the ranks, as due to some Calvinistic obsession with sin and atonement. Yet he treats as an eccentric, and almost comic, episode what was a symptom of deep spiritual crisis. Such agonies should be handled with respect.

I am obliged to Mr. Aldington for having forced me to think more highly of T. E. Lawrence than I ever thought before.

GERSHON KNISPEL: HEAD OF A GIRL
From the artist's current exhibition at the Mikra Studio, Tel Aviv.

SELECTED FICTION

OUR ANIMAL NEIGHBOURS. By Allan Devoe, with Mary B. Devoe. Illustrated by W. Ferguson. — McGraw-Hill, New York. 276 pp. $3.75.

This is a chatty book by an excellent naturalist and his wife, on his experiences in the woodland surroundings of his farmhouse in the U.S. Berkshires. The author has theory and practice of the field naturalist at his fingertips, he has patience and understanding and love. But he also has a tiresome and repetitive way of smugly unctious writing which is hard to stomach. His language innovations are far from felicitous.

Still, this is a memorable book because of several extraordinary experiences with wild life, of which two are quite outstanding —the story of a deer which calmly and happily went on feeding while her life was ebbing away from a deep wound, and of a fox playing games all by himself, like a child.

My second favourites are the skunk stories. Mr. Devoe tells us how rarely the dreaded little beast makes use of his formidable weapon. This consists of the stinking fluid which he can eject and which burns like acid, can blind in a jiffy, and is so intensive as to remain perceptible for years. Mr. Devoe and his wife together pried a skunk loose from a tin into which he had wedged his head. This required considerable courage, for which we must admire them, especially as they had to scratch the animal in the process with the jagged lid. Yet they evoked no unfriendly response. The illustrations are a delight.

DESTINATION UNKNOWN. By Agatha Christie. — Collins, London. 192 pp., 10/6 —.

When Miss Sayers stopped writing detective stories after a dozen or so, her fans mourned, but her true admirers admired the more and were content. Miss Christie, after almost 60 novels, still goes on indefatigably. "Whom" is increasingly used in place of "who," her French gets odder and odder — this time the last revealing chapter gains a streak of unconscious humour through a French Minister consistently being addressed as *"M le Ministre,"* reminding one of Mr. Bentley's "passengare."

But what are all these details against the formidable farrago of nonsense, of impossibilities, of international crooks and Irish fellow-travellers, assembled by Miss Christie in the cosy fastnesses of the Atlas Mountains. No, enough is enough! This is the last time this reader is tricked into trying "the new Christie."

THE SECOND TREE FROM THE CORNER. By E. B. White. — Harper's, New York. 253 pp. $3.-

These delightful culls from 20 years' harvest in *Harper's* and the *New Yorker*, gathered by Mr. White himself, of course have not all the same appeal, especially beyond New York. But I really believe that the author, as far as my knowledge goes, is the only man writing in English who produces what in French and German journalism is known as *feuilletons*.

A *feuilleton* is to an essay what Chablis is to Port. In short, you cannot describe it. You can read some of Theodor Herzl's *feuilletons* — he was past master of the *genre* — and have an idea; and you can take Mr. White's "Twins" or "The Future of Reading" and have one too. The subject of the *feuilleton* is entirely irrelevant — it may be the birth of fawns in the Zoo, or Mr. Saroyan's ideas of military service, or Mr. White's experiences with hens, or the end of the world; it is the treatment that is all.

Witty and wise, humorous and kind, a marvellous stylist — Mr. White is all that and more. He is a *feuilletoniste*.

PAULA ARNOLD

HEINE IN ENGLAND

THE ENGLISH LEGEND OF HEINRICH HEINE. By Sol Liptzin. — Bloch, New York. 176 pp., $2.-

Professor Liptzin has with immense industry and scholarship ploughed through the astonishingly great critical literature on his subject, and has here shown how the character of the poet and polemic writer changed in the view of the English public in the course of these 100 years since his death.

The remarkable thing is not the change, but the very great interest and esteem in which the German-Jewish author was held in a country which, by and large, had access to his work only through translations. According to Professor Liptzin's research, the picture of Heinrich Heine reflected in the mirror of English criticism was that of a blackguard and apostate in pre-Victorian days, to change into that of a martyr, of the continuator of Goethe, of the Hellenist (most absurd!), of the bard of democracy, to end in our days as citizen of the world.

In a charming analysis, written with insight and genuine feeling, Professor Liptzin shows that the real Heine was all this and much more, and that he is to this day felt as a living force not only in England, but also in America, France, Russia, and Germany.

P.A.

PROBLEMS FACING MODERN CHINA

THE PROSPECTS FOR COMMUNIST CHINA. By W. W. Rostow and others. — Centre for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute for Technology. John Wiley, New York. 576 pp. $5.00.

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

This is the companion volume, the more interesting and important one, to "The Dynamics of Soviet Society," published last year and now available in a pocket edition. The idea to have a non-expert write these books in collaboration with a panel of advisers was successful on the whole.

The book on Russia was not more than an intelligent college text dealing with topics frequently covered in many studies; nor is it free from the unfortunate jargon of certain American sociologists. The volume on China, on the other hand, breaks fresh ground for all but a very small circle of specialists.

Key Problems

It sets out to study the following key questions: What are the operative motivations of the Chinese regime? What are its current intentions with respect to the society of the mainland and to the external world? What problems does it confront in achieving its purposes? What is the likelihood of success or failure in terms of the regime's apparent objectives? And what are the prospects for change in Chinese Communist society over the foreseeable future? Parts Two (the evolution of Communist policy 1949-54), Three (the Chinese Communist regime and the people it rules) and Five (Communist power and the Chinese Economy) provide the necessary facts, and there are in addition short but instructive surveys of recent Chinese history and Sino-Soviet relations.

Peaceful Reconstruction

The conclusions reached by the authors are that premeditated Chinese military aggression seems unlikely now and in the near future. The main purpose of the Chinese leaders is, they assume, to concentrate on the creation of the industrial and military foundations for major power status: they are not in a mood for reckless military adventure, which would risk their hard-won base of power.

Whether military adventure will be reckless or not depends of course on the strength of the West. "Communism is not a self-containing phenomenon." But the Chinese leadership may face a critical choice in a number of years if the present industrialization plan should fail — in the specific sense that agricultural output does not expand enough to feed the rising population and supply the margins necessary for industrial growth. Then the issue will be whether China should strike out into the Asian food surplus areas or to change the whole east of their policy.

An Economic Programme

At the present time, they must achieve industrialization without excessive starvation in the face of China's problems of overpopulation and low agricultural productivity. The authors think that this outcome hinges on the balance between measures to increase agricultural output, and the response of the peasantry to collectivization, lucky harvests being an important though uncertain factor.

What should always be remembered is that China starts her plans at an incomparably lower level than did Soviet Russia: the industrial base of China today is far nearer to the Russia of 1900 than to the Soviet Union of 1928. Everything in China then depends on the level of agricultural output which, however, in contrast to Russia, was never geared to a large export surplus. China, moreover, lacks the timber and gold with which the Russians financed their early industrial plans.

Taking into consideration a certain amount of Soviet and satellite help, and, perhaps more important, the positive and negative lessons to be learned from the example of Soviet industrialization and collectivization, it still seems that the task of the Chinese leaders is far more difficult than was Stalin's, Russia somehow overcame the crisis of the first Five-Year Plan (with a 20 per cent fall in agricultural output), but it is doubtful whether Chinese society could stand it. Some different approach will be needed.

Hebrew For Anglo-Saxons

EVERYDAY HEBREW. By Rieger Rieger. In collaboration with Hannah Indelman - Youth and Hehalutz Department, Jerusalem. 288 pp.

Not until we get to page 214, does the author confirm our suspicion that now that Judith has returned to the United States to attend a conference, Joseph begins to feel the poignancy of his loneliness. In his impatience, he telephones to New York. Judith, at the other end, her heart aflutter with the suddenness of the attack (though she had expected it all along), takes the nine minutes allotted for the conversation to get Joseph to agree to live in a *moshav shitufi* rather than in a *kibbutz*. Joseph agrees.

It may be odd to open with the climax, but everything in Rieger's realistic tale leads up to it in a welter of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and light doses of grammar. He has put the couple aboard ship in New York when they have only a passing familiarity with the Hebrew characters, but by the time the ship anchors in an Italian port, they are well enough equipped to carry on an ordinary conversation with the new *halutzim* who have just boarded ship.

With all respect for the normal student's healthy disregard for formal grammar, Rieger has managed to slip in some pointers here and there, and we find our couple pretty adept in simple declensions and even conjugations.

He has constructed his manual on a system of 10 units, each of which falls into four sections: a story, conversation, a song, and exercise. Words and forms are repeated often enough to imbed themselves into the student's memory, but never so often as to grow obnoxious. The greatest emphasis, of course, is placed on conversation, and therein lies the strength of the arrangement.

Thus, by the time the student has reached Unit Five, he should have a working vocabulary of not less than 100 words; by the time he reaches the last page, he should have a command of 800 carefully selected words which will enable him to make himself understood in the *kibbutz*, at the grocer's, or in the bus, by the visiting Arab villager, and even aboard ship if he contemplates a trip. The author informs us that his units have been constructed on the basis of "a dynamic organization of instructional matter" which has actually been tested with adult classes abroad before being committed to print.

This is one of the best and most useful manuals on self-instruction in the Hebrew language for students whose mother tongue is English.

M. HURWITZ

FOREIGN WORDS IN HEBREW

MILLON IVRI-LOAZI (Dictionary of Foreign Words in Hebrew). By Dan Pines, Amihai, Tel Aviv. 728 pp.

Pines' new work goes considerably beyond earlier publications on the same subject. Foreign words and phrases are constantly wont to creep into a language and through usage become part of it. The more so is this true of Hebrew, which for centuries has lain dormant to awaken to a modern age with its modern linguistic demands.

It is very difficult to lay down what should be included and what is not fit to be included in a work of this type. On the whole, it may be said that Pines' credit side is longer than his debit, although there may be some "sins of omission" as well as commission. He has given special attention to botanical terms, but it is not quite clear why he has found it necessary to include "moucholr" (handkerchief) from French or "How do you do" from English.

It would be totally unfair, however, both to compiler and reader to minimize the importance of the work because of mere trifles. Suffice it to say that it will prove very handy to a vast majority of residents of Israel, and for that alone should be accepted as something vitally important to our everyday life.

M. FRANKEL

EARTHMAN

I'll sing not with your learned poets,
With their measured verse and metered rhyme,
I'll write my poems to live
And breathe and breath and flow
And tear me down upon this sheet
The sprawling image of a man
Living, working, fighting,
Bright, fierce, alive,
And not afraid of living by
The flowing will of muscle power
Driving bone and tendon on
To move a mass through finite space,
To work, to build, to create
Something real, and new, and better
Than what was there before.
Thus to live, and love the living,
Die, and accept the dying too,
For the things he has accomplished
And the others just begun
Which he leaves for younger men
To finish in his stead,
He who has grown too old by far,
Too slow to comprehend their depth, or height,
Or innate strength, or desolation;
Keep your lyric: keep your sonnet:
Keep your soft enchanting rhyme;
I'll write my poems in youthful vigour
With the power of surging blood,
I'll write my poems with force and freedom,
While I am young enough.

Ma'alot Hahamisha — LEBA D. HOCHMAN

HANDBOOK FOR MECHANICS

MANO'A HA'BENZIN SHEL HA'MECHONIT (The Automobile Petrol Engine). By Haim I. Chiel. — Ahiassaf, Jerusalem. 344 pp., Ills.-2.800.

As Technical Assistant to the Controller of Road Transport, Mr. Chiel was prompted by the low standard of knowledge and practical work to provide the means for improving the situation. His aim is to educate mechanics, apprentices, instructors and car users, to make them understand the workings of the engine which propels their vehicle along Israel's highways, and from that to a better and more economical upkeep of their automobiles.

In his book, Mr. Chiel gives a short history of the development of the motor car engine as it is today, revealing that one year before the famous Otto four-stroke engine, the basis of all such engines of today, Siegfried Marcus, a German-born Jew, who spent most of his life in Vienna, invented a four-stroke and constructed a car around it, which he had in use in 1875.

The author covers, with the aid of 111 sketches and photographs, the practical workings of an engine's units and accessories, going into the construction of the engine, its lubrication, cooling system, ignition, fuel and an important discourse on preventative maintenance. More than a textbook, of which there is a dire shortage in Hebrew, Mr. Chiel's work can be strongly recommended. With a vehicle as with all things "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and this reviewer would like to see it made compulsory reading for all owners and drivers.

To complete a fine job, Mr. Chiel has included a glossary of technical terms, and an index for easy reference.

KEITH BRECHER

Arab Cooperatives

USSUS EL HARAKA E-TA'AWANIA (Foundations of the Cooperative Movement) Ministry of Labour. 74 pp. 200 Prutu.

Issued by the Cooperative Societies Department of the Ministry of Labour, this little handbook is the first of its kind in the Arabic language and a very useful contribution towards the development of cooperative societies within the Arab sector. It is based on a series of lectures given in March 1953 by Ministry of Labour experts to the participants of an intensive seven-day course for Arab secretaries of cooperative societies.

The material, presented in easy, classical Arabic, introduces the reader to various aspects of the cooperative movement, such as the differences between consumers and producers, marketing and credit societies. An appendix gives blueprints for the drafting of budget estimates.

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NEW FRENCH BOOKS

"Bergson et le Père Pouget," by Jacques Chevalier (Plon, Paris) is the record of the last dialogue on religion between the 86-year-old blind Catholic priest and theologian and the great Jewish philosopher. The dialogue took place on February 12, 1933, 12 days before Pouget's death. Bergson's intention to enter the Catholic Church never materialized. It seems now that it was not only because he hesitated to take the final step at a time when the Nazi persecution began, but because he still disagreed on certain questions of dogma.

"Mustapha-Kemal," by J. Benoist-Mechin (Albin Michel, Paris) is a new biography of the father of modern Turkey, preceded by a brief survey of the rise and decline of the Ottoman empire.

"La Tragedie d'André Citroen," by Sylvain Reiner (Amiot-Dumon, Paris) gives the fascinating life history of the great motorcar industrialist who, at one time "the King of Paris," was forgotten in the end. "An excellent portrait," says Jean Desternes in "Les Nouvelles Litteraires."

"Tragedie de la deportation" by Olga Wormser and Henri Michel (Hachette) is a selection of testimonies from the world of deportation camps

Round the Bookshops

Life and Letters

"Tarbitz" Appears Again

The first issue of "Tarbitz" to be published since the death of its editor, Professor J. N. Epstein, in 1959, has just appeared. It is now called "A Quarterly for Jewish Studies." The new editor of "Tarbitz," which is published by the Magnes University Press with the aid of the Matz Foundation, U.S.A., is Dr. J. Schirmann, Professor of Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University.

A Thousand Words

The second half of the "1,000 Words" booklet, recently published in 7,000 copies, completes the basic vocabulary given in the first section.

The study material takes the form of a story of an immigrant from the U.S. who meets and marries a girl from South Africa, their daily lives and their settlement in the Negev. Also included are lessons in basic grammar, usage, and general information.

Crooks Prefer English

English has replaced French as the language of international crime, according to the 1954 annual report of Interpol, the International Police Organization, just published in Paris. Criminals started operating internationally, between the two world wars, using French in their operations, but it was only after the last war that well-organized international gangs made English their "official" language. In the past couple of years, the report adds, even individual criminals not belonging to any gang, have equipped themselves for broader operations by learning English.

New Zealand Aids Young Writers

Young New Zealand writers are receiving financial aid from the Government to help them get their first works published. Any writer or association of writers may apply for aid to the New Zealand Literary Fund, set up just after World War II, which comprises three nominees of the New Zealand branch of PEN and eight of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Greek Statues

Fifteen classical statues of great beauty, most of which are copies of the works of famous Greek sculptors, have been discovered among the ruins of the Emperor Hadrian's Villa 20 kilometres from Rome. Excavations by Prof. Guido Aurigamma have brought to light, among others, according to "The Times" a beautiful figure of Ares, two statues of Amazons, one of the type attributed to Polycletus, and another of the type variously attributed to Phidias or Cresilas.

Soviet Award

Mr. David Zaslavsky, the leading political commentator of the Moscow "Pravda," organ of the Soviet Communist Party, who is a Jew, has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner, the second highest decoration in the Soviet Union. The citation stated, according to the "Jewish Chronicle," that the Government had conferred the distinction to mark Mr. Zaslavsky's 75th birthday and his "long and faithful years of work in the Soviet press."

Sweden's Book Boat

The "Book Boat" is a floating library which regularly visits the many small islands around Stockholm, bringing on its shelves a cargo that is eagerly awaited at each stopping place.

Hebrew . . .

Of all the works produced by the great Maimonides, writes Rabbi I. L. Maimon in his introduction to "Mishneh Torah" (Mosad Harav Kook, IL.22.-), this is the only one which the sage wrote himself in Mishnaic Hebrew; all other works were rendered from the Arabic by Shmuel Ibn Tibbon. Into this code of Jewish law which is also known as Yad HaHazaka (yod plus dalet adding up to 14, the number of books comprising it), Maimonides gathered together the whole of jurisprudence, religious, civil and criminal. It took him ten years to complete it.

Watchmen's Epic

First individuals, then groups, and finally a countrywide organization undertook to defend life and property in the Yishuv. The evolution of the frontiersman spirit that begat the Jewish Batallion, the Hagana and the Israel Defence Force is traced in Ever Hadani's "Me-a Shnot Shmira" (One Hundred Years of Vigilance, Chachik, IL.6.900) which is based on original sources and watchmen's notes and reflections.

FUTURE: A new book on the Negev, edited by Michael Dosbe and Yaacov Gorra is being prepared for publication by Kiryat Sefer.

The antics of the irrepressible Don Camillo, the golden-hearted priest of sharp wit, melancholy humour and benevolent mischief are followed up in "Don Camillo vTson Mar-i-te" ("Don Camillo and His Flock," Masada, IL.3-) by Giovanni Guareschi, in a sequence in which every event is filled with exuberant surprises.

Exploring the Arctic

Two books deal with the Poles. The first is "Gibboreі haKotev" ("Heroes of the Pole," Yavne, IL.2.250) by Dvora Eilon-Sireni, dealing with the sacrifice and fortitude of those who went out to conquer the north and south poles; and "MiKotev ad Kotev" ("From Pole to Pole," Hebrew by Y. L. Brin, IL.4.500, Carmi and Naor) by Jack London, describing eleven parts of the world from Pole to Pole: from the North with its gold speculators to the South with its pearl fishers and copra merchants.

New Translations

Another hit by Daphne Du Maurier, author of "Rebecca," is "Dodanit Rahel" ("Cousin Rachel," Hebrew by Yosef N'dava; Idit, IL.3.300) in which she introduces us to a wonderful woman, either saint or angel. A gripping story to the very end.

Hemingway's "HaZaken v'ha-Yam" ("The Old Man and the Sea," translated by Eliud Rabin, IL.2.950) is an Am Oved pocket book, while "Mivhar ha Sipur ha'Italki" ("Selected Italian Stories," collected and translated by Yosef Harust, IL.3-) is a Hadar production.

Carmi and Naor have published "Kitvei Mark Twain" (Collected Works of Mark Twain, translated by Zeev Hartavi, IL.3.900), "HaColonel Bramble" ("The Silence of Col. Bramble and other works," Hebrew by L. Amiram, IL.3.900) by André Maurois, and the Collected Works of Joseph Conrad (translated by Z. Hartavi). *M.H.*

. . . and Foreign

It is a correct fashion nowadays to sneer at the American slick magazines. Looking through the "Saturday Evening Post Treasury" (Simon & Schuster, IL.10.075) one is struck by the high calibre of the contributions in the distant past compared to the present conveyor-belt output. The small print and the layout of this volume are most unattractive.

The Bible continues to provide modern fiction this time at the expense of King Solomon. "King Solomon's Navy" by Nora Benjamin Kirbie (Harper, IL.3.250) is intended to inspire Jewish boys. "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" by Chenzi Ormonde (F.S.Y., IL.5.135) deals with the Wise King in the snares of love; the name of the authoress is the only unusual aspect of the book.

There is the usual book boosting the defeated enemies of the last war — "Panzer Leader" by Heinz Guderian (Dutton, IL.9.375). Guderian ended up as Chief of the German General Staff, a sinister group of which he is inordinately proud. Capt. Liddell Hart writes a very appreciative introduction.

James Hilton's "Time and Time Again" (Atlantic, Little Brown, IL.4.875) is typically sweet, charming and gentle, ideal reading for those who like to smile sentimentally over a nice cup of tea.

The Best of Hemingway

After this spate of poor books it was a pleasure to find the Modern Library Giant edition — "Best Stories of Hemingway" (IL.3.185). Some of these short stories seem to me among the best in the language, certainly far superior to his Nobel Prize-winning "The Old Man and the Sea" (re-issued by Scribners, IL.2.900). One feels that the earlier Hemingway would have dealt with the same theme in a few devastating pages, instead of dragging us all over a monotonous ocean.

I recommend most highly J.D. Salinger's brilliant "Catcher in the Rye" (Signet, 625 pruta). Although the idiom and locale are very much those of the greatest city of our century, this sixteen-year-old's Odyssey is somehow reminiscent of the great Huckleberry Finn wandering down the river.

Most modern readers will regret finding Lady Chatterley's predecessor, D.H. Lawrence's "Lost Girl" (Penguin, 610 pruta). Also to be avoided by sensitive souls are "Lawrence's Selected Letters" (Penguin, 350 pruta), which reveal the debasing effects of poverty and persecution on a very proud man.

Shaw's "Man and Superman" (Penguin, 350 pruta) seems very stupid in this age which has known a couple of Supermen, although the humour and the style remain as delightful as ever.

PHILIP GILLON

Stamp of the Week

If you want to specialize in collecting the stamps of any one country without spending very much money, then a useful choice is Iceland. In London, 15p a few pence you can buy stamps showing all features of this little nation's life — from cod-fishing, by which many of the people earn their living, to the geysers which spout from the rocks and are a never-ending source of wonder to tourists.

This stamp, showing a trawler riding the waves as she drags her net in the non-stop hunt for fish, and another sell for 3d. in London. They are both well printed in photogravure and perforated 13.

The most expensive stamp from Iceland was issued in 1933, when a famous Italian airman named Marshal Balbo led a flight of seaplanes round the world. Iceland put out a series of stamps to commemorate this and the 10-krona blue and green now appears to be Iceland's most valuable issue. It is priced at £12 used and £12 unused, very little compared with the highest-priced stamps of many countries.

London Express Service

Publications Received

Ryde L., I Who Am. The Omega Trust, Surrey.
Frankenstein C., Between Past and Future. Harriette Seold Founder tion for Child & Youth Welfare, Jerusalem.
Koebner R. (ed.) Scripta Hierosolymitana. Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
The Artist in Modern Society. Essays and Statements Collected by UNESCO.
Kimche, J. and D., The Secret Roads. Secker and Warburg, London.

HEBREW

Dinur B. Z. (ed.) Sefer Toldot Ha-Haganа. (History of Jewish Defence). Am Oved, Tel Aviv.
Sandler F., Hayyomot Medina (Visions of Statehood). Newman, Tel Aviv.
Ephrat A. & Niv Y., Yad LaMorah. (Teacher's Aid). Newman, Tel Aviv.
Bauer S., Al Kantel Medurim (On Easter Wines). Masada, Tel Aviv.
Ben Ya'akov S., Dan Ha'akshan (Obstinate Dan). Niv, Tel Aviv.
Mishneh Torah of Rabbi Moshe Ben Maimon (Maimonides) Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Cloudy, with local showers and thunderstorms in North and Centre towards noon. Gradual improvement during the night.

OUTLOOK FOR SHABBAT: Isolated showers.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	20	7	16	12
Tiberias	21	6	19	13
Haifa Port	23	7	20	13
Netanya	24	7	20	13
Tel Aviv Kirya	23	6	21	13
Tel Aviv Port	22	8	19	13
Lydda Airport	21	5	18	10
Jerusalem	18	3	13	8
Beersheba	23	4	18	10
Sdom	—	9	21	10
Eilat	24	11	25	12

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

HALF A TON of rice in sacks marked "Port Said, Egypt," was found by a police patrol yesterday somewhere in the Negev. Some of the sacks were hidden in a cave and others partly buried in the sand.

* * *

A 400-YEAR-OLD Chinese gong has been presented to the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra by Mr. Ehren Kurtz, who is now appearing as guest conductor with the I.P.O.

* * *

ONE HUNDRED tons of Western Galilee marble blocks were loaded in the s.s. Tapuz yesterday for export to Belgium.

* * *

MEMBERS of the Lionel Hampton orchestra, who visited the Carmel Mizrahi wine cellars in Rishon Le Zion, were given bottles of wine for their churches in the U.S.

* * *

FOR FAILING to label 200 bottles of soda water, Mr. Mordechai Meisels, of Rehov Shmuel Hanavi, was recently fined IL5, with the alternative of one day in jail by Jerusalem Municipal Magistrate Meir Murciano.

* * *

RESERVE OFFICERS Day has been postponed from March 5 to July 10 in order to ensure favourable weather for the various festivities.

* * *

FOR BLOCKING a 1.5 metre sidewalk in the Mea Shearim quarter of Jerusalem by placing a bed on it, Mr. Efraim Fried was recently fined IL3 with the alternative of one day in prison by Jerusalem Municipal Magistrate Meir Murciano. Mr. Fried had placed the bed on the sidewalk near his furniture shop.

* * *

A PUBLIC SALE of books and other unclaimed commodities will take place at the General Post Office in Jerusalem on Sunday and Monday between 2.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. Entrance from Rehov Koresh.

* * *

A SCHOOLTEACHER, Shmuel Amram, one of whose charges in a summer camp drowned near Herzlia in August, 1952, was given a suspended sentence yesterday of one year in prison, and was fined IL.75 by Tel Aviv Magistrate E. Yedid Halevy for non-criminal negligence.

* * *

POSTERS CONDEMNING the Jerusalem Municipality for allegedly rejecting a proposal made by its Names Committee to name two streets in the city after I.Z.L. and the Stern Group, have been put up in the Capital. Signed by the Association of Stern Group Members in Jerusalem, the posters claim that the sacrifices and achievements of the two groups in the defence of Jerusalem during the War of Liberation justified their being honoured by street names.

URI ILAN'S LAST PAY DONATED TO J.N.F.

The last Army pay (IL32.155) of Uri Ilan, who was found dead in a cell in Syria after being taken prisoner, was recently presented to the J.N.F. by his father, Shlomo Ilan, of Gan Shmuel, near Hadera. The money, found in the clothes which were returned to the bereaved family, was given to the J.N.F. through Mr. Ya'acov Hazan, a member of the Directorate.

SHEEP TRANSPORT

The consignment of Australian sheep which arrived from Aden on Wednesday was flown in by BOAC and not by TWA, as reported by Itim.

RATION NEWS

HAIFA and SHOMRON — Coffee: 50 gms. for Dalet and Heh cards. Tav Bet 47. Temp. 31. Rice: 250 gms. for Alaph cards, 200 gms. for Bet cards, Shemach 28. Temp. 31.

TEL AVIV and SOUTH — Imported cheese: 200 gms. no coupon. Temp. 31. Coffee: 50 gms. 50c. Dalet and Heh cards. Tav Bet 47. Temp. 31.

Histadrut Debates IL.14m. Budget

By Our Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A budget providing for an expenditure of IL.14,102,310, over IL.3m. more than last year, was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Histadrut this morning by the Treasurer, Mr. Yitzhak Haskin. The budget showed only IL.13,408,000 on the income side. Mr. Haskin explained that the Finance Committee had preferred to budget for a deficit rather than cut down on essential activities.

A larger income was expected from membership dues (though there had been no increase in pay scales), contributions from the Histadrut's economic enterprises and the Histadrut appeal in the U.S. and other foreign countries. The income from the latter, Mr. Haskin emphasized, was used only for constructive investments and cultural activities and vocational training for new immigrants. Not a penny was used for the Histadrut's organizational work.

Among the main items on which more would be spent were:

- The expenses of the local labour councils, whose needs were constantly expanding, and who would receive IL.1,500,000.
- The grant to Kupat Holim, which would be increased by IL.300,000 as a token of the Histadrut's support, though they still insisted that Kupat Holim must receive a larger subvention from the Government.
- The work in the Trade Union Department:
- Cultural and education activities, the Working Youth Organization, the Hapoel Sports association, vocational training and the "Town to Village" movement.

Rises in the cost-of-living allowance and the new scale of pay for Histadrut employees also accounted for much of the increased expenditure. It was recommended that the working of the budget should be reviewed in six months, with a view to balancing income and expenditure.

Since 1951, Mr. Haskin continued, the Histadrut had built clubs, youth and cultural centres and other communal buildings in nine towns, 19 moshavot and dozens of smaller villages and immigrants' quarters, not counting the headquarters in Tel Aviv. These buildings, he declared, fulfilled essential purposes and were not built on a lavish scale.

It was hoped to obtain credits to the amount of IL.5m. for the Employment Fund, which would be used for agricultural and industrial development and housing.

The turnover of the Histadrut economic concerns and the agricultural settlement amounted to IL.81m., and the number employed was 146,000, Mr. G. Levinson, of the Finance Committee, stated. Only 2,500, i.e., 1.7 per cent of the total, were employed in the Histadrut's organizational work, nationally and locally.

The membership of the Histadrut has grown by 35,000 during the past year, to 510,000, 47½ per cent of whom were women, Mr. M. Noy, director of the Membership Office, revealed. Together with dependents, the Histadrut "family" numbered 750,000 persons, almost half the population.

Ten per cent of the membership were Israel-born; 10 per cent had immigrated up to 1933 and 52 per cent since the establishment of the State. The total income from dues would be IL.22.4m., 42 per cent of which would go to Kupat Holim.

Mr. B. Lin, of Mapam, and Mr. B. Repetur, of Ahdut Ha'avoda, criticised the budget and demanded cuts in certain items and increases in others. Mr. Lin proposed a cut of IL.1½m. in the total, and Mr. Repetur suggested the appointment of a committee to reconsider the dues scales, with a view to raising the ceiling of IL.300 per month, the maximum figure on which dues are calculated.

Mr. Ya'ov Oss, secretary of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, emphasized the need for expanding the basic principles of the Histadrut to new immigrants, and advocated larger investments in constructive enterprises. He pointed to the vital contribution of the Histadrut in the growth of Eilat, and said that hardly anything had been done for the development of Jerusalem.

The budget debate will be continued on February 10.

At the beginning of the session, Mr. M. Namir, the General Secretary, who presided, paid tribute to the memory of Moshe Marzouk and Shmuel Azzar, who had met their death on the gallows in Cairo. Later, he welcomed Cantor Leib Glanz, a veteran worker for Jewish labour in the U.S. and for years head of the Histadrut Appeal in California, who has settled in Israel.

Civil Service Union Hits Separatism

By Our Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — In connection with recent claims for wage increases by senior administrative officials and lawyers in the Civil Service, Mr. Y. Abramov, the Secretary of the Civil Service Union, declared here today that the Union would oppose separate negotiations between the Government and any section of Government employees.

This was contrary to the Government's agreement with the Union, according to which all negotiations on Civil Service wages must be conducted solely through that body, Mr. Abramov said.

The Union would not recognize any sectional organization, and any strike action by a group of Civil Servants would be met with severe disciplinary action, he added.

'The Brigade' Helped Make the State—P.M.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Prime Minister, who attended the open meeting of the Jewish Brigade Group Anniversary Committee here today, stressed the historic part played by the enlistment of "Palestinians" in the formation of the State.

The Yishuv's contribution to the war against Germany had made the community more conscious of itself, more homogeneous and more self-reliant than ever, Mr. Sharett said.

The hoisting of the Jewish flag by the Jewish Brigade on the front-line symbolized the ultimate participation of the Jewish people in the war against Nazism. The role played by the Brigade in the formation of the armed forces of the State was incalculable, the Prime Minister added.

Mr. Y. Bankover and Mr. Z. Shiloah explained that the celebrations were meant to remind the public of the spirit of unity and self-sacrifice which had characterized the Yishuv in its struggle for independence. The celebrations will start on March 24 with a radio talk by the President and will culminate a week later with a parade in Tel Aviv by British Army volunteers, Sgan-Aluf K. Kh elaborated on the details of the parade.

Warner Bros. Head Accepts Bond Post

Mr. Jack Warner, of Warner Bros. studio, Burbank, California, has just accepted Chairmanship for Israel Bonds in the movie industry it was announced yesterday by Mr. Joseph Sugarman, Bond Chairman for Israel.

Mr. Sugarman emphasized that Mr. Warner's assuming the chairmanship in his industry will undoubtedly be of great significance in guiding Israel Bond efforts in a most important facet of American life.

High Court Hears Ein Harod Dispute

The High Court yesterday began hearing the response to the order *nisi* granted to the Kibbutz Hameuhad section of Kibbutz Ein Harod against the Galilee District Planning Commission, which it charged had approved a building plan for Kumi Hill at Ein Harod, submitted by the other faction of the kibbutz, Ihud Hakvutzot vehakibbutzim, despite the fact that it had submitted a plan first. Kibbutz Hameuhad claimed that its plan would permit a just division of the hill between the two disputing sections.

Justice Cheshin, Acting President of the Supreme Court, expressed his regret that a matter of such social importance should be settled by claims revolving about the "letter of the law" but said that the Court could not consider social-ethical questions in this case.

Mr. Yosef Tabenkin, of Kibbutz Hameuhad, the first witness, claimed that the building plan submitted by Ihud, upon which the J.N.F. appeared as land owners, was valueless, as the J.N.F. had no title to the land.

He also claimed that the lease issued by the J.N.F. to the Ihud in November, 1952, had been given without first informing the Kibbutz Hameuhad and without the approval of the Directorate of the J.N.F. In order to keep its good name the J.N.F. had later withdrawn from fulfilling its obligations under the contract, he claimed.

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Silberg and Witkon. *(Itim.)*

Mental Hospital Director Arrested for Cruelty

The director of a mental hospital at Givat Shaul in Jerusalem was remanded for five days yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate, Mr. Y. Bazak, on suspicion of cruelty and of having sexual relations with women inmates of the institution.

He was arrested by the police acting on confidential information to the effect that he had carried out the offences continuously. During a search of his office, a leather whip is said to have been found.

The accused denied the charges and stated that he had run the institution for 16 years without complaint. His attorney contended that the institution had been without a director since his client's arrest and that he should not have been detained on "baseless charges." *(Itim.)*

Two Fly in From Behind 'Curtain'

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — A 62-year-old paralysed immigrant from Russia and a nine-year-old boy from Poland, both of whom had not seen their relatives for many years, arrived by El Al from Vienna today.

Mr. Israel Backler, who had been living with his family in Czernowitz before World War II, was deported to Siberia during the war. His wife and son, who had come to this country in 1944, had tried since the end of the war to get an exit permit for him, but this was granted only a few months ago. They had not seen him for 15 years.

Mr. Backler was carried off the plane in a bathchair and was taken to his sister's flat in Tel Aviv.

The same plane brought nine-year-old Ya'acov Rotz, who had been in a children's home in Warsaw since he was six months old. His mother had had to leave him when she came to this country. *(Itim.)*

Children Learn Price Of Carelessness

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A driver whose carelessness led to the death of a pedestrian was sentenced to one year in prison by Magistrate Haim Steinberg in a "mock trial" at the Ohel Shem hall here this evening. All the other participants and almost all the audience were schoolchildren.

Commenting on his severe sentence, Mr. Steinberg, a former traffic magistrate, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The courts are now inflicting the most severe punishment on negligent drivers, including the withdrawal of licences, in view of the staggering loss of life on the roads."

Many children, proudly wearing the white sleeves of traffic policemen, came straight from duty in road safety squads to the "mock trial" which was organized by the local branch of the city's Safety Week. Actors in the realistic educational drama, which is to be repeated in other centres in the area, were pupils of the dramatic circle of the Herzlia School here.

SOLDIER KILLED DURING RIFLE PRACTICE

Yehiel Soliman Hassan, 20, of Mahaseya settlement in the Jerusalem Corridor, died in Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, on Wednesday night, of wounds received in an accident during target practice. The instructor, in an attempt to demonstrate marksmanship, fired a .22 rifle at a live bullet lying on the ground. The bullet exploded when hit and injured Hassan in the face. *(Itim.)*

GUARD ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS ROOMMATE

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Mr. Uri Levanov, 22, was shot in the stomach when his friend, Dani Meshulam, 23, unloaded his rifle in the room they share at the potash works in Sdom, after returning from guard duty last night.

Levanov was rushed to the Hadassah hospital at Beersheba where he was operated on for five hours. He is now out of danger.

Meshulam has been detained.

ARAB

(Continued from Page One)

— those of Jordan, Syria and Iraq who sent substitutes.

Lebanese Government quarters stated last night that the Lebanon would join the Turco-Iraqi pact if Egypt withdraws from the Arab security pact. They also reported that Syria would adopt the same attitude at the Cairo conference.

It was said that Lebanese Foreign Minister, Alfred Naccache, and the Director of the Foreign Ministry, Fuad Ammoun, left for Cairo yesterday morning bearing with them the final proposals to save the Arab League.

Before he left Damascus yesterday, the Egyptian Propaganda Minister, Major Salah Salem, was asked by the Syrian President, Hashem Attasi, to halt Cairo Radio's "Voice of the Arabs" broadcasts. He said it served only to "deepen the abyss" between Cairo and Baghdad.

Last night, however, the "Voice of the Arabs" reached a new climax in its violent abuse of Iraq. It charged the Iraqi Government with "collaboration" with Israel.

The radio bitterly censured the "other Arab states" for remaining silent in the Egyptian-Iraqi dispute, which "speaks for itself." Egypt, the broadcast complained, is being "left completely isolated."

In Baghdad, the Cabinet met following the Arab League delegation's departure and there visited King Faisal and Crown Prince Abdul Ilah, to whom it reported. *(ANA, NBABS, Reuter, UP)*

Arrived at last!

Dinner – Plates

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104 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Stone-Throwing NCO Should Be Demoted

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An Army sergeant who had thrown a stone into the car of Yosef Yadin, the actor, because he would not give him a lift, was "unworthy of having an NCO's stripes," according to the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan. "I should ask the man to report to his officer and be demoted," he wrote in an open letter, published in the Army weekly, "Bamahane," today.

The letter is in answer to Mr. Yadin's appeal to the Chief of Staff "to do something" about soldiers who fail to get lifts from passing cars. His assailant, the actor said, was waiting on the Haifa highway near Afifi for four hours without succeeding in catching the attention of any driver. He was so disgusted, he told the actor, who had stopped after the incident that he forgot himself and threw a stone at the car.

Tel Aviv Defers Budget Decision

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipal Council reached no decision today on the current budget for Tel Aviv-Jaffa. The Council will sit for a further three-and-a-quarter hours next Sunday to arrive at a decision.

Mr. Haim Levanon, the Mayor, said that nothing in the discussion could affect the decision already made by the Minister of Interior. He claimed that any arguments which Council members might be able to produce in favour of an increased Government grant he himself had already raised during meetings with Mr. Rokach.

The Mayor complained that it was unjust for the Government to expect local authorities to repay the Government loans at the real value of money, since the Councils were not profit-making organizations. He revealed that he and the Deputy Mayor of Haifa had met the Ministers of Finance and Interior on the subject, and that it would also be discussed at a meeting next Tuesday of local-government heads.

The Minister of Interior had approved a Government grant of IL.1,400,000 for Tel Aviv-Jaffa instead of the IL.3m. requested by the Municipality, Mr. Levanon reported. The Minister had demanded cuts in several other spheres. The Mayor said that he was not sure of receiving even that sum.

During the discussion, the General Zionists were severely criticized by the Histadrut members of the Council for the complacency with which they had accepted the alleged fact that in some departments the budget authorized by the Minister had already been exceeded. Members of Herut objected to having the budget "forced" upon them without having had the opportunity for discussion.

HENRYK ROSMARIN, 72

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The death of Dr. Zvi Henryk Rosmarin, 72, who was Consul of the Polish Government in Exile in London during World War II, occurred today. He is survived by his wife. The funeral will leave from the Tel Aviv Municipal Hospital at noon tomorrow.

Dr. Rosmarin was a member of the Polish Sejm before the war and was prominent in Zionist and Jewish life.

'Jews Risk Lives Amid Fleshpots of Egypt'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The judicial murders in Cairo should remind Jews in that country that they are risking their lives by remaining among "the fleshpots of Egypt," Magistrate E. Yedid-Halevy, Chairman of the Egyptian Jews Association, said at a memorial meeting for the Cairo victims held in the Great Synagogue here today. Efforts should be made to enable Egyptian Jews to emigrate, he added.

Rabbi I. J. Unterman, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, said that the Arabs' inveterate hatred would be their undoing. Mayor H. Levanon declared that however tragic were the death of Marzouk and Azzar, it was inspiring to know that young Jews in Egypt dared to aspire for national resurrection.

The Lawyers Association held a memorial meeting here today for the Cairo victims.

Attempt to Justify Cairo Hangings

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Embassy here stated today that Moshe Marzouk and Shmuel Azzar, executed in Cairo last Monday as spies, had committed "serious crimes," including espionage and arson. A statement issued by the Embassy said that the protest against the executions made by the Zionist Federation in London on Monday was intended to mislead the public in this country and elsewhere.

Recalling that six members of teh Moslem Brotherhood had recently been executed for similar crimes, the Embassy claimed that the present regime had shown "fairness to the Jews residing in Egypt. Testimony to this was given by the Grand Rabbi in Egypt, Nahum Haim, in a public statement issued on November 12, 1954."

EGYPT 'GANGSTER'

NEW YORK, Thursday (JNA) —Congressman Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, today assailed Egypt as "a gangster among nations" and called for the State Department's early condemnation of the Egyptian two Jews for alleged espionage. He was speaking before a Jewish National Fund luncheon of the New York-New Jersey region of Mizrahi Women.

DUTCH RABBI'S HORROR

AMSTERDAM, Thursday (Reuter). — The Office of the Chief Rabbi in the Netherlands asked the Premier, Dr. Willem Drees today, to inform the Egyptian Minister in The Hague of the "horror and embitterment" with which it had learned of the execution of two Jews in Egypt.

VOYAGE. — The Judea, a fruit carrier and passenger ship built with Reparations funds, left Lubeck for Israel yesterday.

FOR SALE:
Royal Chrysler
STATION WAGON
Steel body, wood frame, 6-cylinder, radio, cooling & heating system, seats 8, sleeping space in rear, luxurious.
KELLY, Moulin Ginossi

Health Advisers To Gov't Resign

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. T. Grushka, Professor of Social Medicine at the Hebrew University, and Dr. W. Strauss, Professor of Hygiene, have tendered their resignations as senior consultants to the Ministry of Health. It was learned in Jerusalem. It is understood that the doctors have complained that the Ministry of Health calls in experts from abroad without asking the opinion of local consultants. The position of "consultant" is purely nominal, they consider.

They have been advisers to the Government on public health ever since the Ministry of Health was formed.

Vertical Take-Off Plane Exhibited in New York

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — A jet aircraft without landing wheels was shown to reporters today. It does not need the wheels — it can take off and land vertically.

Mr. Lawrence Bell, President of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, said that the plane was "the most significant single development in aircraft flight since the Wright brothers."

The plane, shown to reporters in Niagara Falls, New York State, cost more than $500,000 to design and build. It is powered by two jet engines mounted on an axle at each side of the body. The engines can be turned vertical for take offs and horizontal for level flight. Standard controls are used during level flight.

The plane looked unusual but had the general appearance of a high-wing monoplane. It has a glider body and an open cockpit.

The principles of the plane can be applied to supersonic fighters, Bell engineers said.

MOLLY PICON COMING

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Miss Molly Picon, stage and screen actress, and her husband, Mr. Jacob Kalish, left for Israel by plane last night for a survey of industrial plants and agricultural projects supported by the State of Israel Development Bonds.

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2nd Week
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THREE COINS IN THE FOUNTAIN
Clifton Webb — Jean Peters — Louis Jourdan—Dorothy McGuire — Maggie McNamara

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"CANZONI DI MEZZO SECOLO"
Silvana Pampanini — Anna Maria Ferrero — Marta Flore

ARMON Tel. 4961
GENEVIEVE
Technicolor
Dina Sheridan — John Gregson

ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 81601
Stefan Zweig's
24 HOURS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE
Technicolor
Maria Oberon — Richard Todd
2 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.00

EN DOR Tel. 9431
Sat. Sun. & Mon.
SOUND OF FURY
Frank Lovejoy — Kathleen Ryan
Tues. Wed. & Thurs.
Alida Valli in
WAY OF ALL FLESH

ORION Tel. 4959
Border River
Joel McCrea — Yvonne de Carlo
Technicolor

ATHON Tel. 3065
3rd Week
Israel Premiere
DANCE LITTLE GIRL
Technicolor
Mel Ferrer — Terence Morgan

PEER Tel. 3222
3rd Week
Nicholas Monsarrat's Best-Seller Story
THE CRUEL SEA
Hebrew and French subtitles
No complimentary tickets.
No reductions.

GAL OR Tel. 4967
Evenings: 6.45 & 9 p.m.
I WANT TO LIVE
Susan Hayward—Dorothy McGuire — Farley Granger
Matinees: Fri. — Sun. Mon.
BREAKING POINT
Tues. Wed. Thurs.
LADY TAKES A SAILOR

HOREAH Tel. 81077
Gregory Peck in
OTHELLO
by Shakespeare
French subtitles

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Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30; weekdays at 5.30 — 6.30 — 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, February 5

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Mickey Spillane's Best-Seller
LONG WAIT
with: Anthony QUINN — Charles COBURN — Gene EVANS

EDEN Tel. 3629
M.G.M.'s timely drama, set to the beat of your heart! Filmed where it happened...
Glenn FORD—Anne VEBOON
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Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m.
Today Fri. at 8p.m.: HOGAMBO

EDISON Tel. 4056
We are glad to inform the public that we continue to run high-ranking Italian Films such as:
JEALOUSY (GELOSSIA)
Marina BELLI — Rena CRISA
Hebrew & English Subtitles
An unprecedented success in Tel Aviv & Haifa.
Today at 2.30: LIES

ORGIL Tel. 81486
Air-conditioned. 2nd Week
Let's give credit where credit is due... This film is based upon an idea by Adam for every HUS...
The Moon is Blue
also today (Friday)

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Looking for love in the shadows...
Les Compagnes De La Nuit
with: FRANCOISE ARNOUL — MICHEL MAURET
Today at 5.30:
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ORION Tel. 2914
Never before such breath-taking beauty and explosive excitement!
CINEMASCOPE
Prince Valiant
(Technicolor)
Starring James MASON — Janet LEIGH—Robert WAGNER — Debra PAGET — —Sterling HAYDEN —
Hebrew-French Subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4733
A hilarious comedy—a wish that came true!
It Grows On Trees
Starring: Irene DUNNE — Dean JAGGER — Joan EVANS

RON Tel. 3104
2nd Week
A great drama of Teenagers blinded by love and lost to themselves
L'AGE DE L'AMOUR
English-Hebrew Subtitles
with the new screen discovery Martine CAROL — Pierre Michel VLADI — Pierre MICHEL BECK — Aldo FABRICI
Also today at 1 p.m.

ZION HALL
After the big success in Tel Aviv and Haifa we present THE NEW ERA FILM production in glorious Technicolor
Lucrece Borgia
History's most wicked and notorious woman
with: Martine CAROL — Pedro ARMENDARIS
English Subtitles
Friday at 3 p.m.:
LES COMPAGNES DE LA NUIT

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EDWIGE FEUILLERE — GABRIEL GABRIO
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SAVOYA
JAFFA: Bustros St., opp. The Clock
After all the only elegant place for real Oriental food.
THE BEST PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
Late hours nightly
Come and bring your tourist friends

Cables In Brief

INVITATION. — Thailand has accepted an invitation to attend the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia in April.

UNECONOMIC. — The construction of a tunnel under the English Channel linking England and France has been rejected by the British Government as "uneconomic."

BRITAIN. — The British Government yesterday announced plans to abolish the power to "requisition houses — a war-time regulation under which about 60,000 houses are still held by local authorities.

SMALL POX. — Paris health officials believe that smallpox which has caused 17 deaths in France was brought back by soldiers returning from Indo China. They are urging people to have themselves vaccinated.

Newsweek

The U.S. Magazine of News Significance
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LES ENFANTS DE L'AMOUR
Daily at 3.30 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
For adults only.

CHEN 2nd Week
Another Giant on our wide screen. The long awaited picture
The Caine Mutiny
In Technicolor with
Humphrey Bogart,
Jose Ferrer,
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A Columbia picture.

EDEN 3rd Week
Great Russian Technicolor
REVISOR
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ESTHER
Grace Gerson,
Walter Pidgeon in
M.G.M.'s great love story
Scandal at Scourie
In Technicolor

MIGDALOR
Fernandel in the gigantic film
FRUIT DEFENDU
with Francoise Arnoul

MOGRABI 2nd Week
CINEMASCOPE
Jean Simmons Victor Mature
THE ROBE
3.30, 7.15, 9.45

OPHIR
Gina Lollobrigida
the girl everybody is dreaming about, and
Jean-Claude Pascal
(of "Les Enfants de L'Amour")
Le Grand Jeu
In gorgeous Technicolor

ORION 8th Week
Sat. 3.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Jane Wyman in
"SO BIG"

SHDEROT
Tel Aviv Premiere!
Marcel Pagnol's
LA FEMME de BOULANGER
with the immortal Raimu

TAMAR 5th Week
EVENINGS
BURT LANCASTER
SHIRLEY BOOTH
Come Back, Little Sheba
A "Paramount" Picture
MATINEES 1st From Feb. 6
FOREIGN AFFAIR
with MARLENE DIETRICH
Continuous from 5.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.

YARON 2nd Week
Hemingway Award,
Winner of Oscar Prize, in a true story filmed on actual crimes committed by terrorists underworld gangs
The Informer
No complimentary tickets.

ZAMIR, 94 Allenby Rd.
2nd Week
A Pinnacle of Human Achievement
Conquest of Everest
Sat: 5.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Continuous from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Michael and Ziona Tuchler (née Brook)
Hyattsville U.S.A.
are happy to announce the birth of a
Daughter
granddaughter to Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Tuchler and Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Brook, Tel Aviv.

Our son Joseph
will be Bar Mitzvah
on Saturday, February 12, 1955. We extend this invitation to our friends to participate in the event.
Starting at 8.30 a.m. at the Teachers Seminary Synagogue, Beit Hakerem. Reception at our home, Rehov Hahalutz, Beit Hakerem, between 4.30-7 p.m.
Corry and Charles Boasson

Israel Premiere
PRINCE VALIANT
From the Land of Vikings . . . into the Hearts of Millions!
ORION, JERUSALEM
Starring: JAMES MASON, ROBERT WAGNER, JANET LEIGH, DEBRA PAGET, STERLING HAYDEN
20th CENTURY-FOX
CINEMASCOPE
MARCHES ON! Starting Sat. Feb. 5
The Robe
2nd Week
MOGRABI, TEL AVIV
3 Coins in The Fountain
2nd Week
AMPHITHEATRE — HAIFA

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Turkey Challenges the Middle East

By DAVID ROY

ANKARA.—

IMPROVING her relations with the Arab countries, particularly by insisting upon her community of religion with them, while remaining friendly to Israel and maintaining commercial relations with her, turned out to be an impossible task for Turkey. No wonder that Turkey had to choose, or at least to admit, some order of priority, among her different and somewhat contradictory ties.

So, between what Nuri Said was ready to accept, after prolonged hesitation, and what Abdul Nasser might have been persuaded to accept in the indefinite future, Turkey chose the former. But, at the same time, she tried hard to convince Cairo that this choice was also for the benefit of Egypt and of all the Middle East.

Between strict impartiality in the Arab-Israel conflict and a certain partiality (apparent, at least) in favour of the Arabs, Turkey chose the latter. She is ready to promise her help to Iraq and all other Arab countries in case of aggression from Israel without giving a similar guarantee to Israel, but she assures the latter that this attitude is for her benefit and that ultimately it will help to establish peace in the Middle East.

There is no duplicity about this policy, and Turkey's aims are perfectly clear. She wants internal peace in the Middle East, where she is striving for the organization of a system of defence based on the West and directed towards any Russian danger. No aim could be clearer, but the means to attain it, as is the case with all empirical methods, may not always look so clear. So many conflicting emotions and interests have to be taken into account that Turkey's leaders are trying to solve the problems one by one.

Of course the solving of one problem often gives rise to new difficulties in the solution of the next, but the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Menderes, has confidence in his power of persuasion, in his brilliant dialectic, and in the essential correctness of his position. All he wants is an opportunity to convince the dissatisfied side. That is why, after having solved the Turco-Iraqi defence problem, he tried so hard to meet Abdul Nasser even before the latest extraordinary session of the Arab League.

In July, 1954, at a conference of her Middle East diplomats in Istanbul, Turkey resolved to improve her relations with all Arab countries, while directing her principal efforts towards the conclusion of a defence pact with Iraq. It was a sound policy, but it could not be combined with a close tie with Egypt, as Egypt was energetically opposed to an Ankara-Baghdad axis. Turkish officials knew of this Egyptian attitude, but just at that time, for domestic reasons, Abdul Nasser was very friendly towards Turkey, and they hoped to conclude agreements with both Cairo and Baghdad.

This hope did not survive long. Shortly before Menderes' proposed visit to Cairo last autumn, the Egyptians postponed it until March. Abdul Nasser saying very clearly that no agreement could be concluded between the two countries until at least a year had passed, for public opinion in his country was not ready for it.

Turkish observers add that this postponement was largely due to the fact that Salah Salem and two or three other members of the Cairo military junta are still able to put up strong resistance to Nasser's pro-Western ideas as part of their rebellion against his growing personal autocracy.

Was it worth the Turks' while to wait a year without knowing whether Nasser would be finally victorious and become Egypt's sole master? They did not think so. It would, of course, have been quite attractive to see all the Arab countries form bonds with the West under the leadership of Egypt. But developments made it difficult to expect so much. Neutralism and non-identification were making progress in the Middle East, and therefore the Turks felt that it was urgent to act. Maybe, they thought, in a year we shall still not have Egypt and in the meantime we shall have lost Iraq, where Nuri Said is not eternal. A bird in hand is better than five in the bush.. particularly when the bird can help you in case of war.

Supply Route

It is no secret that Turkish military authorities are anxious to assure themselves of a supply route in case the Mediterranean is closed, and they think that the port of Basra, linked with Mosul near the Turkish border by good communications, could provide it. Conversations to develop means of linking Mosul with the Turkish border were started in Baghdad.

Abdul Nasser's attitude at the December session of the Arab League, before Menderes' trip to Baghdad, gave some hope to the Turks and Iraqis. The Egyptian insisted at the time that Iraq must be given some leeway of movement in her defence talks with Turkey, but it now seems that he meant to have any Turco-Iraqi defence arrangement first submitted to the Arab League. Instead, the communique from Baghdad at the conclusion of the Turco-Iraqi talks only invited the members of the Arab League to join a new regional defence system in which the Western powers could also participate: it is perfectly understandable that the Turks, who had been able to convince Nuri Said only with difficulty, were not eager to endanger everything by asking approval of the League.

The Turks already had the approval of Washington, and London ended its opposition when it saw the possibility that Britain might join the pact and keep her bases in Iraq and Jordan as military establishments in the future defence system.

Now, what remained to be done was to reduce the uproar aroused by the pact in the Arab world and to increase its appeal to the Arabs by making some concession on the Israel question. Of course, the most important concession was to guarantee the Arab countries against aggression from Israel. This should obviously appeal to a number of them.

The Turks had resolved to take such a step as early as last November, when Mr. Fuad Koprulu, the Foreign Minister, made a statement on the Middle East to a correspondent of France Presse. Ankara is convinced that the Arabs really fear Israel's expansionism and it thinks, therefore, that its guarantee will be welcomed. On the other hand, it does not feel that Israel will in fact attack, and so it knows that its guarantee will not involve it too much in the Middle East imbroglio.

When Nuri Said felt this guarantee was still insufficient to win Arab support for the pact, and asked Turkey to promise to endorse the Arab stand on the "Palestine question" at the United Nations, the Turks stated in the Baghdad communique that they were for the principles of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted on the basis of those principles. The declaration, they feel, is devoid of practical significance. In any case, they think that Iraq officials, both civilian and military, are not at all interested in a second round with Israel, whatever may be their official statements; and after they become allied with Turkey and the West, they will be even less interested.

Turkish leaders are convinced that such is the case with Iraq, but not with Syria, where Faris el-Khoury is hypnotised by the spectre of the Israel danger. This is why the Turks have little hope of taking Syria into the proposed pact at present.

The Turks earnestly hope that after Iraq has signed the pact, just every one away with being about what economic advance could not. The Arab countries, seeing Iraq rapidly developing her military potential, will want to join in order to enjoy the same benefits and to prevent Iraq from becoming too strong.

The Turks understand Abdul Nasser's reluctance to follow the lead of Nuri Said and his fear of becoming identified with a well-known friend of Britain. But, they say, why should not another pact be signed between Cairo and Ankara?

Of course, all this cannot happen very rapidly, and one must have patience. But Turkey will have patience once the pact with Iraq is signed. A breach has been opened in the Arab League, and either it will die without any regret in Ankara — or its members will have to collaborate, one by one or all together, with the West and Turkey.

But what of Israel? The Turks are sincerely convinced that whatever they do in the Middle East is for the ultimate good of Israel, as it is for the ultimate good of peace. Not all Israelis share this conviction, but this will be the subject of another article.

"Bill says he can't understand why people aren't taking more advantage of the Seasonal Sales"

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Affairs and Security Widespread indignation was expressed in Israel and abroad at the hanging in Cairo of two young Jews convicted of espionage for Israel. Israel was reported seeking formal security guarantees in the three Western capitals. Mr. Shinichi Kanimaru arrived to present credentials as first Japanese Minister to Israel. The Syrian Chief of Staff cold-shouldered an appeal by General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization, to implement the M.A.C. ruling to release the four surviving Israel soldiers captured on December 9. A Syrian Arab ploughing Israel land was killed during the shooting that followed firing from a Syrian post upon an Israel patrol.

Finance The IL.635m. Budget for 1955/56 was tabled in the Knesset and the General Zionists ended a brewing Cabinet crisis by agreeing to support it after weeks of meetings and discussions.

Labour In the face of threatened strike action by the Histadrut Executive Committee, Mr. David Rosolio, the Civil Service Commissioner, promised not to bypass the general Civil Servants Union by negotiating with the Administrative Officials Association. When the administrative workers of Haifa Port called off a protest meeting of their own and resumed overtime work, the Histadrut's Trade Union Department decided to ask the Civil Service Commission to adjust their wages to the scale obtaining in Jaffa.

Chemical Industry Grows in Importance

I.L.O. Committee Session of Special Interest to Israel

By DAVID KRIVINE

AN anxious question must always be posed by any person planning future action in the industrial field — whether that person be a private investor or the Minister of Finance. He must ask himself what the rest of the world is planning in this same field at the present moment. Suppose we intend to raise the output of chemical fertilisers over the coming years with an eye to the export market. But are other countries intending the same? If so, we may have chosen the wrong industry and will pay dearly for our error.

It is thus with interest that Israelis should read the preparatory material issued by the International Labour Organization for the coming Session of the Chemical Industries Committee. The Committee will meet next week and Israel has been elected to membership in it for the first time. Twenty-one countries that have important chemical manufactures will each send two representatives of the workers, two of the employers and two of the Government to discuss their common problems.

Chemistry is the latest entrant to the industrial field. As the I.L.O.'s Preliminary Report No. 1 (General Report) indicates, the industry has developed at a tremendous rate during the past 25 years — faster than any other; and that growth is to continue in the future. First of all, the number of mouths to feed in the world increases by 40m. each year, and renders it dependent upon the development of fertilisers. To take an Israel product like potash: each year Japan uses an average of 21.7 tons per thousand hectares of agricultural land. Western Europe uses almost as much, and the United States (which depends largely on extensive cultivation over its vast stretches of rich soil) a good deal less. Asia as a whole, however, uses only 0.2 tons of potash, and little more of the other main fertilizers. Thus, if the average rice yield per dunam in Asia (to take an example) could be augmented to equal that of Japan, the total annual production of rice over the Asian Continent would increase from 150m. to 550m. tons.

Not only that. India plans to bring 65m. dunams of new land under cultivation in her five year plan. This, it is estimated, will require two million tons of nitrogenous fertiliser. Yet investment in the chemical industry does not form a major item in India's plan, and the output of fertiliser is to be boosted by only about half a million tons. Then there is the problem of food waste due to insect-borne and other diseases among crops. The loss in the United States alone comes to $4-5,000m. a year; and the remedy, fungicides and insecticides, lies once more with the chemical industry.

A further massive increase in investment in the plastics industry. World output was 300,000 tons in 1954. It increased four-fold by 1948, and will continue startlingly over the future. Plastics are liable to replace steel in the construction of automobiles, leading since they are lighter, tougher and long-lasting, and do not rust or dent. The Plastics Congress held recently in Hamburg maintained the expectation that the world output of plastic materials would reach some 15m. tons over the next 20 or 30 years.

Higher Investment Rate

Certain particular characteristics of the chemical industry are indicated in the I.L.O. report. It deals in highly mechanized processes, so that a smaller part is played by the labour forces in the chemical field (constituting only about 10 per cent of total costs) than in most others. Investment required per worker employed is accordingly higher than the average in industry. While the total investment made in the chemical industry in the United States during the year 1953 came to $1,800m. (second only to the petroleum industry) the investment per production worker in that country in 1948 came to $17,000 — as against $5,000 in textiles. Britain's investment in chemicals reached $7,500 per worker in 1953. It would be interesting to measure what is the investment per worker in Israel's chemical industry today, and what it will be at the conclusion of the investment programmes now under way.

Plainly, future prospects for chemical manufacture are good; but conditions will be competitive. The total international trade volume in this field rose from $1,260m. in 1938 to $4,200m. in 1953, and in addition, production for the home market has increased markedly in the various countries. Soviet Russia, for example, plays practically no part in world trade, yet she is probably the greatest producer of chemicals in the world after the United States. Moreover, technical changes occur at a bewildering rate, so that new equipment can become outdated overnight. Thus, the Israel manufacturer needs to know what other countries are doing in the field of productivity. This branch of the subject will be under study at the coming conference of the chemical industries committee, and is covered by the I.L.O.'s Report No. II.

Reducing Costs

This Report contains exceedingly interesting material. The size of a plant is an important factor affecting productivity. It was shown in the United States that 75 per cent more manhours were needed to produce a ton of synthetic rubber in a factory with a 20,000-ton capacity than in a factory one-and-a-half to three times as big. The size of the market is also important; and the Report points out shrewdly that the object of reducing tariff barriers and other import controls is to give industry in small countries the market advantages enjoyed by producers in countries like the United States.

The importance of material handling in production costs is significant. A study in Britain "showed that in many factories, in many of materials are lifted, moved, loaded, unloaded, re-loaded etc., for every ton of finished product produced, and that handling costs may range from 10 to 85 per cent of the costs of production." This problem needs to be watched particularly in Israel, where transport costs are abnormally high by world standards. Thus the British fertiliser industry found that the problem of phosphate fertiliser had to be handled on a national basis if the full benefits of increased productivity were to be realized.

An interesting claim noted is that "local" trade unions (i.e. those operating independently within an individual undertaking) have a more constructive attitude than national unions, because they have a greater regard for the prosperity of the firm, view company profits as a mark of solvency and "are more ready to cooperate in any measures required to meet the demands of competition." The I.L.O. comments, however, that whether national unions should grant a greater measure of autonomy to local branches is "a difficult and controversial question."

Israel's participation in the proceedings next week may be greatly instructive to her representatives. In addition, the delegation should be concerned to make the conference acquainted with our country's achievements and problems. Report I has a great deal of information of Israel's welfare facilities in chemical plants, and on her trade union organization in that industry. However, there is not one mention of Israel in the Report that deals with productivity, presumably because no information on the subject was available.

A country's place in the proceedings of the I.L.O. is determined in the main not by its size or even its industrial importance, but by the information it supplies, the ideas it contributes, and generally by the quality of its participation in the day-to-day work of the Organization.

Yesterday's Press

Stronger Guarantees Needed

SEVERAL newspapers comment on Israel's diplomatic moves in the Western capitals. "Hatnufa" (World Misrahi Union) notes the essential aim of safeguarding Israel against aggression and says that the 1950 Declaration guaranteeing the present frontiers is not effective as it does not provide for action in case of military aggression.

The "Davar" (Histadrut) political correspondent comments on the day's news agency reports, according to which the United States was not willing to meet Israel's requests and stresses that Israel has not suggested any military alliance with the West. The "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Avoda) correspondent also says that no formal suggestion has been put for a military pact, but noting that in accordance with the Mutual Security Act the U.S. can supply arms only to countries with which it has concluded a military alliance, it adds that in fact Israel wants a military guarantee of its frontiers.

Consumers in Israel will have received with gratification Hamashbir Hamerkazi's recent proposals to bring prices down, says "Davar". In view of Hamashbir's great turnover (IL.45m. last year) these decisions will favourably influence national trade in general. The paper complains about the discrimination of the Ministry of Trade and Industry against Hamashbir Hamerkazi in such matters as the distribution of import licences.

Radio for All

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) criticises Mr. E. Arazner's recent declaration, according to which Kol Yisrael is above all to serve as a mouth-piece, the only one in effect of the Government. The paper thinks that as in Britain and the United States the radio should express the viewpoints of all.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) deals with the decision of its party executive to vote in favour of the budget and thus to prevent, after all, a coalition crisis. This time, the paper says, it was more difficult to reach a decision than in the past because the party represents so many different sections of the population but it appeared in the end that the present political situation made it imperative to prevent any harm to the country.

"Ma'ariv" quotes a last-minute remark by Mr. Serlin, who had led the faction in favour of abandoning the Coalition: "I have not changed my mind, but I have changed my stand."

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) criticises the wage policy of the Government and Histadrut for civil servants in the higher echelons, while "Zmanim" (Progressive), commenting on an earlier article by its correspondent in Switzerland, complains about the several separate funds collections in that country, mainly by Orthodox Israel organisations.

"Hador" (Mapai) embarks on a polemic with the organ of Ahdut Avoda, which it accuses of having learned nothing and forgotten nothing since its partnership with Hashomer Hatzair in Mapam despite its professions of constructive endeavour.

Readers' Letters

LECTURERS ABROAD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of January 12, which I have only just seen, Mr. Edwin Samuel urges the necessity of a Lecture Bureau being set up in London to give informative talks on conditions in Israel.

Apart from its fund-raising activities, the English Zionist Federation arranges lectures on this subject, but there has been in existence for 23 years, under the auspices of the Board of Deputies, a body known as the Central Lecture Committee, which gives talks to non-Jewish audiences of every type, religious and secular, all over the country. Its lectures average 300 a year, and its syllabus has always included Zionism, Palestine, and since 1948, Israel and cognate subjects. It is surprising that Mr. Samuel is not aware of this invaluable organization whose work has received the highest praise from many distinguished personalities, as well as organisations, and which in addition to its lectures also provides pictorial matter to school-teachers and others interested in the State. The Committee makes no charge and asks for no fees for its lectures, nor does it accept expenses from the Organisations it addresses.

The real point at issue is not the giving of talks to Jews who can obtain all the information they wish, not only from the Jewish press, but from the Jewish Agency or the English Zionist Federation and who are, in 99 cases out of 100, actively interested in Zionist work, but to give talks to non-Jewish bodies. It is a waste of time and effort to preach to the converted—what is wanted and what the Central Lecture Committee is doing admirably — is to spread information about Israel and its problems to non-Jews. Yours etc.,

SIDNEY SALOMON
Press Officer, Board of Deputies of British Jews
London, January 20.

SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Your leading article of February 1, "Encouraging Savings," directs a welcome spotlight on one of the most immediate needs of our economy — the fostering of savings on a broad basis in a climate of growing confidence in the stability of the pound, savings can be both a contributor to, and a beneficiary from, this confidence.

In discussing the Government's role in these developments, mention should be made of the recent opening of the Savings Branch of the Post Office Bank. This event has, in fact, been the starting point, at least, in the but most probably also in the chain of immediate cause, for the present savings campaigns of public and financial bodies.

The reopening of the public to the opening of the Post Office Bank savings service has been remarkable. Six thousand accounts have been opened during the first four months of operation, and the number of account holders is increasing every day. This means that 6,000 persons are, by their own free will and not urged on by an excessive amount of propaganda, showing their confidence in their country, its administration and its currency.

The total amount of these savings, at this early stage, may not be significant for the national economy but it will quickly become so if it progresses at its present rate. The present average deposit of almost IL.50 per account constitutes a substantial act of faith and a number of accounts run into the hundreds and thousands of pounds. The deposits have not been built up by a single payment; on the average, every account holder makes one deposit every month.

But morally, perhaps the most encouraging feature in this picture is the fact that one-half of the account-holders is in the teen-age group. Every month, nearly 1,000 young persons take a step which gives them a vested interest in law and order, productivity and good citizenship. If this movement develops it will acquire both economic and political significance.

Yours etc.,

(DR.) I.E. NEBENZAHL
Chairman, Israel Post Office Bank
Jerusalem, February 1.

VISITORS' THANKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—We could not leave this wonderful country of ancient and modern miracles without expressing our grateful thanks to the numerous kind-hearted folk we have been privileged to meet during our happy sojourn and who have contributed so generously to our unforgettable holiday in Israel.

In particular, we are deeply grateful to the members of "Zeit Hever" (a euphemistic phrase) for having received us as "working guests" in October of last year. It has indeed been a unique experience for my wife and me to have such a modest share in the building of this young moshav, where we have received every human consideration, which is typical of all Israel. In spite of our somewhat advanced age (58 and 63 years respectively), we were able to participate quite successfully in the various phases of work without the slightest detriment to ourselves or others.

On our return to England, we hope to demonstrate to Anglo-Jewry the great necessity for other "parents" to have this experience in order that they, too, may get a more noble memories for their children, which is of far greater value to them than all the talk in the world. Only personal contact with the soil of Israel and its people can deepen one's convictions of "practical Zionism" and I am confident that many English and other Zionists (and parents in particular) who cannot settle in Israel permanently can avail themselves of this golden opportunity of gaining a more personal contact with their brethren in this country and their wonderful way of life.

My association with the "Land of the Bible" goes back to 1917, when I was a soldier in the Indian Army. Needless to say, the transformation is a modern miracle of endless proportions.

Yours etc.,

J. B. & P. BUNT
Bolt Hever, Lydda.

OIL DRILLING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Margulies in his letter maintains that the oil companies working in Israel are "drilling blind." Apparently, he has never drilled an oil well and is not familiar with the difficulties encountered, especially in the Near East. "Drilling blind" is oil terminology and means that the drilling contractor is, under certain circumstances, forced to drill without returns of mud or samples. This occurs whenever the bit, during drilling, encounters fissures or cavernous formations and the mud cannot be circulated back to the surface. It is a common occurrence in the Near East and the major oil companies as well as the independents have the same problem. "Drilling blind" is done not only in Israel, whenever during drilling we lose circulation, but also in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran. The large fissures or cavernous formations sometimes cannot be closed by loss of circulation material nor by setting of cement plugs and then "drilling blind" becomes imperative.

Mr. Margulies complains that one of the companies drilling in Israel had black trouble and he blames this company for not bringing a reserve block. Mechanical failures happen on every rig during drilling, and so far as we know, three of the oil companies engaged in drilling in Israel have their own warehouses and have spent very considerable amounts of money for replacements and spare parts. The best proof is that the company which had this trouble repaired the damage within 24 hours.

Our experience during drilling in Israel has taught us that the companies are working very harmoniously in this country and help each other whenever approached.

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